

THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Vol. XVIII.

Five Cents a Copy.

BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, FEBRUARY 15, 1917.

One Dollar a Year

No. 33.

Knowledge is power—and the way to keep up with modern knowledge is to read a good newspaper.

There is War in Europe

The people in the eastern cities, like Boston and Savannah, realize the great war in Europe much more vividly than we who live in the interior.

In the eastern cities people are coming and going from Europe all the time. You may meet men on any street who have actually been in hospitals, or perhaps in the aircraft of the fighting nations.

And the people there are much more absorbed than we of the interior in sending relief to the wounded and the homeless.

War means suffering and death. Of the young men who were in college in England, France and Germany, when the war broke out, probably one half are already killed. There can scarcely be found a single family in all these warring nations that has not lost more than one relative.

The great avenues of business are broken up. The coffin making business has enormously expanded, while the making of bridal wreaths and party dresses has diminished.

There is war in Europe. Our fellow creatures are in anger and agony, and every Christian heart should sympathize and pray and plan to send every possible relief.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1917

will be observed as a

National Day of Prayer

To make our united intercession to God, that His Spirit may guide and sustain the President of the United States and direct the steps of our representatives in the Congress of the United States, in all the momentous decisions of this solemn hour in the life of the nation.

In offering our heartfelt prayers for all the peoples engaged in war, moved by their sufferings to deepened sympathy and compassion, remembering that with some of these governments grave contentions have arisen, and in continuing our petitions for peace and righteousness among the nations, we shall be fulfilling the command of our common Lord and Master.

Above all may we search our own

hearts, letting all bitterness, and wrath, and anger, and clamor, and railing be put away from us, that the fruit of the spirit may abound, which is love, peace, long-suffering, faithfulness and self-control, and that as a nation we may ever be found speaking the truth, but ever speaking the truth in love.

By action of the Executive Committee, J. ROSS STEVENSON, Chairman, and the Administrative Committee, ALBERT G. LAWSON, Chairman, February 9, 1917.

Your servants in Christ,

Frank Mason North, President.

Charles S. Macfarland, Gen'l Sec.

THE FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA

United States Must Be Ready to Take Place in Coming World Confederation

By REV. JOHN H. WILLEY of Pittsburgh

Dumas says that "some day humanity will be valued more than patriotism." Here is evolution: The cave man's loyalty was to his family; the Tasmanian fights for his clan; the American unfurls his flag from ocean to ocean and will die for the flag. There will come a higher stage in this evolution when mankind will become our fellow citizens, and the world our native land.

In the last analysis we seek to make America strong for the sake of this world-wide confederation. We preach preparedness not that we may be able to repel invasion but that we may be able to destroy the spirit of invasion. In a measure we are responsible for the spoliation of Belgium. If we were not strong enough to prevent it, we are not strong enough to take our place in the coming police system of the world. If we were not interested enough to prevent it, because it did not directly concern us, then we are still in the lower stages of evolution, and our patriotism is still in embryo.

If we are to fight Mexico it must be for the sake of Mexico, and not because our property is involved and the lives of our people threatened. And so the evolution is at work. Little by little our national ideals are advancing. We fought England for our own sakes. We fought each other for the sake of our home servants. We fought Spain for the sake of our neighbors. If we fight Mexico it will be for the good of our enemies who revile us and say all manner of evil against us.

Let us build our battleships and train our soldiers; the scheme is working out, and our next great war may be for the deliverance of the world from war, the inauguration of the federation of man.

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"I love to read The Citizen. It is like a letter from home each week."

Our Councilmen are to be congratulated on their management of the finances the past year of our city. Read the Treasurer's Report on page five.

TO OUR READERS

If our readers see any way by which our, as well as your newspaper can be improved and made more helpful and entertaining, the editor is not only willing, but eager to hear of it. We are always on the lookout for something better, and by helping us you profit thereby, and by benefiting you we gain thereby.

IN OUR OWN STATE

Two Kentuckians were among twenty-three members of the House who voted against the passage of the \$367,000,000 naval appropriation bill.

Senator James blocked an effort by Republicans in the Senate to cut the salary of Gov. Yeager, of Porto Rico, a Kentuckian, from \$8,000 to \$6,000 per year.

William S. Carlile, a native of Lebanon has been nominated by the President as postmaster at Chicago. Mr. Carlile has been nationally prominent in insurance circles for years.

Although Kentucky is the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, the anniversary of his birth was observed as a legal holiday throughout the State Monday for the first time. A party of Chicago men paid tribute to the memory of the great Emancipator at the Lincoln Shrine near Hodgenville Sunday and eulogized him from four Louisville pulpits.

"Shorty" Smith, veteran oil-field worker of Cleveland, was fatally injured Monday when a six-ton drilling machine passed over his body. The accident occurred at Furnace, twelve miles from Irvine.

New Gas Company

The Pluto Oil & Gas Company has been organized at Winchester with a capital stock of \$50,000. The principal stockholders are: H. G. Garrett, who has been made president; John G. White, vice-president and J. H. Hardwick, secretary and treasurer. The company has leases of about 10,000 acres in Morgan and other counties. A twenty-five barrel well has been drilled in one of their Morgan County leases.

Meet After Thirty Years

Although within a little over 100 miles of each other, William Adams of Wolfe County, exchanged greetings and handshakes with his sister, Mrs. Ben. P. Webb, of Sergeant, Letcher County, for the first time in nearly thirty years. They were reared in Letcher County and about thirty years ago, William Adams removed to Wolfe County, settling near Campton, the county seat. For a time, letters were exchanged. At length the correspondence ceased. A year ago, a correspondence was started between the two and a few days ago, Mr. Adams concluded to pay his sister a visit. Age had wrought such changes on the couple they failed to recognize each other.

Letcher and Perry Counties are Pushing Road Work

The Letcher Fiscal Court convened at Whitesburg, Monday, to appropriate sufficient funds to continue road work in various sections of the county. Good progress has been made in road building within recent years, Letcher perhaps leading all other mountain counties in this respect.

A petition is being circulated in Perry County for an election, at which the voters are to vote on the question of issuing bonds for road work. Owing to the extensive development work in progress in that county, the officials are pushing the work as rapidly as possible.

Company Not Guilty

A jury in the Madison Circuit Court returned a verdict of not guilty in the case of the Commonwealth against the Richmond Water & Light Company, indicted on the charge of permitting tar and gas from its gashouse to escape into Dreaming Creek, polluting it.

Kentucky Taxpayers League

The organization of the Kentucky Taxpayers' League was made at a mass meeting of taxpayers representing several counties of Central Kentucky, held at the Courthouse in Winchester last Wednesday afternoon. T. J. Biggerstaff, of Montgomery County, was made president of the organization, and H. V. Thompson, of Winchester, secretary.

The purpose of the organization as set forth is to protect the interest of the taxpayers of the State. It is proposed to increase the membership to several thousand taxpayers from all parts of the State.

State Farmers' Institute
The State Farmers' Institute and (Continued on Page Five.)

U. S. NEWS

Immediate enlistment of 25,000, so as to bring the navy up to peace strength, has been ordered by the Navy Department.

Extension of the time limit until February 27 was granted the leak inquiry committee Tuesday by the House, to make its final report. Hearings will be resumed in New York.

An appeal to the Cubans not to plunge their country into another revolution has been sent to Havana by Secretary Lansing. It was intimated that the United States could not countenance the recurrence of a civil war.

The Naval Appropriation Bill, aggregating \$369,000,000, including Administration emergency amendments for commandeering shipyards and munition plants, if necessary, and acquisition of basic patents of aircraft, was passed Tuesday by the House.

U. S. IS SHOCKED AT GERMANY'S ACT

Yarrowdale Prisoners Held As Hostages.

URGENT PROTEST TO BE SENT

American Officials Amazed to Hear That Americans Are "Detained" by the Kaiser Until Assured Teutons in America Are Safe.

Washington, Feb. 13.—Formal notification of the retention in Germany of the seventy-two American sailors brought in as prisoners on the prize ship Yarrowdale has been given to the state department by Dr. Paul Ritter, Swiss minister here, acting for the German government, together with an inquiry as to the status of the crews of the German war-bound ships in American harbors.

The Yarrowdale American prisoners are to be "detained," or "held" by Germany, Dr. Ritter said, until she had definite assurance that German crews in American harbors would not be held or imprisoned.

This development wholly unexpected, was so amazing to the American government officials here that they had come to the conclusion that the early reports which misled the German government as to the treatment of German crews here had been effectively dispelled by the forwarding of complete details.

As this included the presidential announcement that German ships would not be seized now or in the event of war and full information about the fair attitude of the government toward the German sailors, officials are wholly at a loss to understand Germany's attitude.

A query was at once cabled to the Governor of Hawaii, the only section where German ships are war-bound where all the conditions are not known. There is not the least thought that any variation will be found there in the uniformly courteous treatment accorded German vessels, but officials want a detailed account of the status of the two war vessels and the eight merchantmen there in order to present a final report showing the conditions in all American harbors. Such a report has already been received from the Philippines and included in the blanket statement previously sent Germany.

Eventual release of the Yarrowdale prisoners is regarded as assured, but an urgent protest against their imprisonment will be made at once. A peremptory demand for the release of these prisoners was about the last instruction sent former Ambassador Gerard. Though the boat came into port Dec. 31, its arrival was not reported for military reasons till Jan. 19. Following reports that there were Americans on board three direct inquiries were made culminating in a list of sixty-four American sailors held prisoners in Westfalen made public by the state department only a few hours before President Wilson announced the severance of relations with Germany to congress.

Immediately afterward the announcement of a protest against their imprisonment and demand for their release was given out at the state department. The next day came word of their release, and it was supposed that they would go out of Germany with the other Americans.

WILL TALK WHEN PLEDGE IS KEPT

U. S. Rejects German Proposals During U-Boat War.

BERNSTORFFS SAY GOOD-BY

Kaiser Must Keep Sussex Pledge to Protect Americans Before Future Negotiations For Peace Between the Two Countries Can Be Opened.

Washington, Feb. 13.—The United States has notified Germany that this country cannot discuss the German proposal to enter into any peace negotiations while the proclamation of unrestricted warfare remains in effect unless Germany restores the pledges given in the Sussex case.

The state department made public a memorandum presented by Dr. Paul Ritter, the Swiss minister, acting for Germany, proposing a discussion with the United States over the new submarine campaign.

Germany proposes to negotiate for the safety of American shipping provided the "commercial blockade" of England is not interfered with.

This memorandum was given immediate consideration and the following reply was made:

"My Dear Mr. Minister: I am requested by the president to say to you in acknowledging the memorandum which you were kind enough to send to me on the 11th instant, that the government of the United States would gladly discuss with the German government any questions it might propose for discussion were it to withdraw its proclamation of the 31st of January, in which, suddenly without previous intimation of any kind, it canceled the assurances which it had given this government on the fourth of May, last; but that it does not feel that it can enter into any discussion with the German government government concerning the policy of submarine warfare against neutrals which it is now pursuing unless and until the German government renews its assurances of the fourth of May and acts upon the assurance."

Count and Countess von Bernstorff said farewell to a host of personal friends made during their eight years in Washington. All day there was a stream of callers at the embassy and late in the afternoon a number of intimate friends were entertained at tea. The former ambassador, his wife and the embassy staff will leave Washington for New York late tonight to sail for home Wednesday on the Danish liner Frederick VIII.

All but last-minute packing has been completed at the embassy and trunks are piled high in many of the rooms. The file rooms, in which official papers are kept, have been put in order, and everything is in readiness for the Swiss minister, who has taken over Germany's interests in this country, to assume charge.

Count von Bernstorff completed one special task he had set for himself. In his library there is a large hardwood cabinet, in which were filed away personal letters, papers and copies of official notes, an accumulation of eight years.

Visitors during the past day or so have found the former ambassador sitting in front of the big fireplace there with stacks of letters before him, glancing over them one by one and destroying most of them, but placing a very few aside. If the expression that crossed and recrossed his face was any indication of his thoughts, the task was not one which he relished.

Today the former ambassador's last day in Washington, was occupied by more farewells and a part of the afternoon was spent in a motion picture theater. Both Count von Bernstorff and his wife are especially fond of the "movies" and even during the busy days since he was handed his passports he had found opportunity to spend an hour or two watching a play on the screen.

DAILEY PROBABLY ACCEPTS

Opinion is That He Will Take Federal Job March 1.

Washington, Feb. 13.—If Frank C. Dailey of Indianapolis decides to accept a place as an assistant attorney-general, which has been offered him by the department of justice, he will not come to Washington until March 1 to take up his duties.

Since Mr. Dailey's conference with the attorney-general, William Wallace, Jr., the retiring assistant, has been asked to defer his resignation until March 1. Mr. Wallace was told that his successor would be named and ready to take up his duties by that time.

WORLD NEWS

Our ambassador to Germany, James W. Gerard, has left that country and is now in Switzerland, according to reports. From there he will go to Spain and take passage for the United States. Although he was delayed in his departure, courtesy was extended him, and officials of the government were at the station to see him off.

Strong pressure was brought to bear on Mr. Gerard, before leaving Germany, to secure from him a confirmation of the treaties of 1799 and 1828 made between our country and Germany. These treaties secure to citizens of either country living in the country of the other in time of war protection of property, the right to carry on business, fidelity in contracts, and other matters of a similar kind.

Since the announcement of Germany's policy of submarines on February 1st, over an hundred thousand tons of food stuff and munitions of war have been sunk. It is said that Germany expects to destroy a million tons each month and cause three millions more of tonnage to be held back for fear of destruction. By this England will be forced the tonnage sunk has increased as to make peace. It is notable that the week has passed.

The hope of President Wilson that other neutral nations would follow his example and break diplomatic relations with Germany has not been realized. Vigorous protests have been issued by nearly all neutrals, with threats of further action in some cases, but that is all. The moral support, however, is of great value.

Carranza, the president of Mexico, enters the field of world affairs with a suggestion that neutral nations unite in a plan to stop shipping supplies to Europe if the nations persist in continuing the war. Perhaps his experiences give him a right to be heard.

The retention of Americans taken from the crews of captured ships by Germany has aroused surprise and indignation in our country. Assurance was given to Germany that her sailors were safe in the United States and her ships in American ports would not be seized even in case of war. Our newspapers should not give occasion for mistrust in that regard.

Americans connected with the Belgian relief work have resigned from the Commission on account of refusal of Germany to allow them to continue their operations after the break in diplomatic relations. It is a matter of great regret that this should occur just at a time when the United States was disposed to enlarge its ministrations.

The death of the Duke of Norfolk, during the week, in England removes one of the leading peers of the country and a Catholic statesman of ability. He was the representative of Queen Victoria at the jubilee celebration of Pope Leo XIII. in 1887.

COAL SUPPLY IS GUARDED

Rigid Restrictions Put Into Effect in Copenhagen.

London, Feb. 13.—Rigid restrictions on the use of gas and electricity have been issued in Copenhagen, says a Central News dispatch from the Danish capital. The restrictions are due to the necessity to save coal as, even with the greatest economy, it is believed Denmark has only coal enough for two and a half months.

All street lamps have been extinguished, the dispatch adds. Car service has been curtailed and theaters and restaurants are being closed early.

Scheme To Transform Russia.

Petrograd.—Eleven members of the workmen's group of the Central Military and Industrial Committee of Petrograd have been arrested, charged with belonging to revolutionary parties and fomenting a labor movement with the ultimate aim of transforming Russia into a social democratic republic. This official announcement was made here. Four other persons have been placed under arrest. It is alleged that they constitute a group whose object is to organize demonstrations with the intention of committing excesses.

University Column

THE REVIVAL

Large Response to Strong Appeals
The Chapel has never seen larger succeeding audiences than faced the Rev. R. E. Neighbour as night after night he proclaimed in fearless love the Gospel message. The seating capacity was reached nearly every night, and on Sunday night many had to stand.

Brother Neighbour's sermons were clear, forcible, and adhered to established evangelical lines. He preached redemption not by works but thru Christ as the only Saviour.

From the first there was a notable response of inquiries. Each night the inquiry rooms were well filled, and at the last they overflowed. In all about four hundred persons presented themselves seekers after Christ.

On Monday a beautiful Baptismal service was conducted by Brother Neighbour in the Chapel when thirty young persons were immersed.

A gratifying feature of the meetings was the satisfaction reached by many or evidenced in ready and clear testimony.

A most fruitful service followed the reception to Mr. Neighbour in the Union Church Thursday afternoon when many Christians took an advanced step in the Christian life.

Mr. Charles Neighbour directed and led the music with marked effect. He certainly got the people to singing. His services added much to the meeting.

The people of Berea owe much to and send thanks to the People's Tabernacle, of Augusta, Ga., for sending us their gifted pastor and his son for this week of fruitful service.

COLLEGE DEFEATS ACADEMY

In a hotly contested game Monday afternoon the College basketball team defeated the Academy quintet, 13 to 12. The game was close at every stage, the score being a tie, 12 to 12, at the end of the second half. By agreement, play was resumed until a point should be made. The play became fast and rough for several minutes, several fouls being called. Finally, on a foul by the Academy, Captain Baird of the College team threw the winning goal. This was the closest game staged in the Gymnasium this year.

TRANSLYVANIA TAKES REVENGE

Remembering the defeat which they received on their own floor at the hands of the Berea quintet, the Transylvania ball-tossers came to Berea Monday afternoon to avenge their stolen honors. The last intercollegiate game of the season was staged Monday night which was won by the Transylvania team, 34 to 23. The game was fast and, for the most part, well played. Berea was in the lead at the end of the first half, but could not hold its advantage. The absence of Hill, the Varsity's star guard, was keenly felt. The work of Godby and Neal for the local aggregation was especially worthy of mention.

PEACE ORATORICAL CONTEST

In the near future a local contest between men of the College Department will be held to select an orator to represent Berea in the Intercollegiate Peace Oratorical Contest which is to be held in Lexington at the State University on April 20. It is important that the College men get busy and send out a man to represent them who will win. It is time for Berea to win a state oratorical contest. The College men have an opportunity to win this year, if they will work hard. Peace is the most discussed term now on the lips of the American people and the local contest will be exceedingly timely and interesting to the public.

COMMON POINTS IN RELIGION

The above was the topic discussed at the meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association Sunday night. Professor Messner of the College Faculty was the leader. He spoke of the basic principles of a true religion which all denominations agree on, saying that they are far more important than the minor points which so much time is spent in wrangling. The larger principles of life were presented which are not subject to creed or form, but underlie all religions which make for the betterment of mankind. This meeting did much to simplify the problem in the minds of many of the hearers in regard to our fundamental relations to Deity.

Theodosius the Great issued an edict in 391 which abolished paganism throughout the Roman empire.

College Column

"A MIDNIGHT SPREAD"

There it was, a feast for the gods! A can of peaches, and some fried pork sent from home by kind friends, and a loaf of bread, and a paper platter of peanut butter bought at the special order room; the whole being set off by two piping hot cups of cocoa made at the hot water tap, and lighted by a dim and smoky candle.

What did it matter to my roommate and I if there was no dish for the peaches which must be eaten from the points of our knife blades, or that the bread was dry, and the cocoa unsweetened? To us these were mere trifles, and if anything but added to the informality and enjoyment of the occasion. Taking only the precautions of locking our door to keep out chance intruders, and of removing our coats and shirts to avoid danger of soiling these garments by any stray drops of cocoa or fruit juice, we fell to without further preliminaries.

And to think all this was ours alone to enjoy. But this was not to be, for before we were more than well begun there came a knock at the door. With his mouth full of bread, and a half eaten peach on his knife blade my roommate turned angrily to the door, while I, being determined to stow away everything possible before we were disturbed, hastily crammed my mouth full of bread, and was saved from choking only by quickly moistening the congested mass with the remainder of the cocoa. By this time my roommate had swallowed enough of the food in his mouth so that he was able to speak, and said in a disgusted tone in reply to another knock, "Well, what do you want? Can't you go away and let a fellow sleep?"

"Aw! forget it," was the reply. "I see the light from your candle shining thru the transom, and know what you are up to. If you don't let me in on it, I'll get Lark."

At that we hastily opened the door to admit Herman Mahaffey, whose only apology was "I'm awful hungry fellows. Sorry to disturb you, but I heard a dish rattle and had to have something to eat."

With his able assistance we soon finished the remainder of the spread after which our visitor went back to his room, and we quickly blew out the candle and turned in, happy in the thought that the next day was Sunday, a day of rest.

THE GREAT LAW

Moses proclaimed ten commandments, but as Christ put it the great one was: "Love God with all thy heart and love thy neighbor as thyself." I say unto ye, young people, there is a more vital commandment which we are forced to obey. It may be found printed on a million yellow slips or lingering on the tongues of at least thirty feminines whose ages are dangerously close to that number. The Great Law, section nine, reads as follows: "Young men and young women may not accompany each other at any time without special permission except on occasions when social privileges are granted." Think of it! "Except on occasions when social privileges are granted." Well, Well, most of us are preacherly poor, but it seems to be our divine right and privilege to pay hard cash for all our social enjoyment. Yet this in itself is a taste of the "great beyond."

Here goes Jane to class, and darling Billy is on a cold trail somewhere behind. Soon he speeds up a bit and finds himself at the heels of one whose neck has become wry and whose eyes have been badly crossed on account of this owl practice of looking backward. If the two go side by side, they accompany each other, but if single file, they chase each other. What must one do?

Suddenly a shower comes up. The rain pours down. Darling Mary is about to melt when lovely Billy approaches from the rear with a brand new shower-stick and a roomy rain coat. Should he put his coat around her? Dare he hold the umbrella for two? What must he do? In accordance with the "Great Law," it is stop, trail, or be disciplined.

Washing the Dishes.

The most sanitary way of washing dishes takes the dish towel out of the kitchen. In the best equipped hotels and hospitals dishes are sterilized by steam and dried without handling. The nearest approach to this method in the average kitchen is to wash the dishes with plenty of clean hot water and soap, to rinse them with more hot water, stack them on edge in a wire basket, pour a kettle of boiling water over them and set them aside to drain dry.

Academy Column

Stanley Smith, a graduate of the Academy Department last year, who is now in school at the University of Kentucky, visited Berea friends during the early part of the week.

It will be of interest to friends to learn that Fletcher Campbell, a former Academy student, is now studying agriculture in the University of West Virginia at Morgantown.

KNOW THY SELF

This ancient injunction seemingly has been contradicted by the sweeping changes that have taken place in human life within the past half century. No longer does every community boast its rural hermit who occupies his entire time in "knowing himself." No longer does the westerner live many miles from his nearest neighbor. More and more are we relying upon, depending upon, and actually existing in, others. There are men not so very old, who remember the time when the rural people of our own commonwealth raised the material for and made their own clothing, "cobbled" their own shoes and depended upon no one else for their sustenance. That time has gone and forever. No longer shall we hear of the simple, self-sustaining people, save in the old man's tale. This simple life has given way to a life of intercourse and dependence. Independence is sweet, but dependence is conducive to a higher civilization. Just as we are outwardly polished by coming into contact with many people, so are we inwardly stimulated by knowing many personalities.

Society, however, has its dangers. We face the danger of losing our own individuality. Society and intercourse are good, but society "un-alloyed" makes of a man a chattering parrot. In our hurry of modern civilization we are apt to overlook the two great essentials of life and overdevelop the community, neglecting the individual. It is a problem to secure the proper ratio, and it must be rightly solved or our society will lose much of its personality and backbone. The manly traits of our forefathers will become only relics of the past.

For the true path we are forced to look back to the life of the perfect Nazarene, who lived unto himself in the wilderness and in the mountains, and unto others in the cities and marketplaces.

Do we, as Academy students, rightly divide life? Do we slip away from our friends into our rooms alone and there meet ourselves face to face? And do we then live with our fellow students as we should? In being a part of the Academy are we ourselves?

CLEAN THE SILVER

A Quick Way That Also Sparing Your Elbow.

GIVES IT A SATINY FINISH.

(Prepared by United States Department of Agriculture.)

In the cleaning method recommended the necessary materials are a granulated cooking utensil deep enough to allow the silverware to be covered by the solution, a clean piece of aluminum or zinc, preferably the former, and baking or washing soda. The solution, consisting of a teaspoonful of baking or washing soda and a like amount of table salt to each quart of water, is brought to a boil in a granulated or enameled utensil. A sheet of aluminum or clean zinc is dropped in. The tarnished silverware is then immersed in the solution so that it is in contact with the sheet of aluminum or zinc. The tarnish disappears in a few seconds. The silver object should then be removed from the solution, rinsed and dried with a soft cloth.

Aluminum is much more satisfactory than zinc for use in this cleaning process since it does not become coated with a layer of carbonates, which interfere with the chemical reaction. Zinc does form carbonates and if used must be cleaned frequently in dilute hydrochloric acid. A small sheet of aluminum may be purchased especially for silver cleaning purposes, or a piece of an old aluminum utensil well cleaned may be used. Utensils which would later be used in cooking operation should never be employed in cleaning silverware by the electrolytic method. If very large pieces of silver are to be cleaned and a container is required larger than can be placed conveniently on the stove the hot solution may be poured into such a vessel and the silver object then immersed. The method is most effective, however, when the solution boils during the cleaning process, and efficiency is rapidly lowered as the temperature of the solution falls below the boiling point. The electrolytic method gives the cleaned silver a satiny finish after several cleanings. If a burnished surface is desired the silver must from time to time be polished lightly with some abrasive polishing material, such as powdered whiting.

Vocational Column

"WELL GLORY"

A great achievement was accomplished in the gymnasium Monday afternoon when the Vocational Basketball quintet overcame the Normal team by a score of 29 to 14. The department was out in a body to give the team good backing, and should be complimented very highly on their loyalty to their representatives. Our team has won the three games that we have played with the other departments without any losses, thus putting us in the series. Now it is for the bunch which so loyally supported us Monday to keep the spirit up until we get thru the series.

When we win in a ball game, we like to tell about our victory in The Citizen and in conversation. And it is easy to talk about a ball game. One boy came to the writer three times trying to sell him a ticket to the Berea-Transylvania Game. Persistent in the matter. We like the spirit and enthusiasm, they are fine. But listen! We are mighty glad so many of our Vocational boys and girls have placed "First Things First" this past week. They have won a victory. A real victory.

We are all happy and congratulate you. Your friends have been persistent in praying and persuading you to give your life to Jesus. You have purchased a ticket, properly stamped by the blood, for the great game of righteousness. You will not escape temptation. Christ himself was tempted. Never place yourself in the way of temptation voluntarily, however. God will deliver from necessary temptations and use them as a means of acquiring strength.

Foundation Column

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES IN FOUNDATION SCHOOL

Believing that young people will remember a thing longer and better by acting or doing the thing than by reading about it, we, with this point in view, have organized ourselves, at the request of our teacher, Mrs. Marsh, into a House of Representatives.

We assembled in our usual order, and after the roll was called, which showed a quorum, we proceeded to the election of a speaker, Odus Gooch, sergeant-at-arms, Gus Rice, Clerk, Wm. Roberts, etc., and then after the Representatives had been sworn in we proceeded with business.

Several important bills were brought before the House: such as The Preservation of Our Water Power; Woman Suffrage; Commerce Naval Affairs; Military Affairs; and a score of others.

The main object in view is to teach us young people how our government is controlled and carried on, and to get us started on the right road toward good citizenship.

Next week we are going to organize a Senate; and with bright hopes for the future, we are looking forward with great happiness.

Harrison Lewis.

To polish a black marble clock rub with olive oil and finish with a clean chamomile leather.

But foolish or unnecessary temptations will work harm.

Don't ever take unnecessary risks simply because you are strong. Read I Cor. 10 and play the game "true blue."

ANNUAL CONVENTION

Kentucky Student Volunteer Union for Foreign Missions

Berea, Kentucky, February 16-18, 1917

PROGRAM

Friday Night:

7:00-7:30 Devotional Berea Band
7:30-8:00 A General Survey of Missions at the Present Time Dr. A. W. Hamilton

Saturday Morning:

8:00-8:30 Devotional Dr. B. H. Roberts
8:30-9:30 Band Discussions: Missionary Activities Among Students.
8:30-9:00 Mission Study and the Use of Missionary Literature J. P. Hunt
9:00-9:30 Missionary Meetings J. T. Neal
9:30-9:40 Music.
9:40-10:20 The Surrendered Life W. C. Erdman
10:20-10:30 Music.
10:30-11:30 Missionary Activities, (continued).
10:30-11:00 Giving to Missions H. J. Tunstall
11:00-11:30 Prayer for Missions R. R. Murphy

Saturday Afternoon:

Trip and Address C. G. Hounshell
Saturday Night:
7:00-7:30 Devotional Miss Myrtle Crider
7:30-8:15 The Place of the College in the Missionary Movement Prof. G. Rogland
8:15-8:20 Music.
8:30-8:45 Doing the Will of God....Chancellor H.W. Carpenter

Sunday Morning:

9:30-10:30 Band Discussions: The Student Volunteer as Related to Other Student Activities.
9:30-10:00 Religious Miss Mary Van Pelt
10:00-10:30 Other Activities H. Arnett

Sunday Afternoon:

3:00-3:30 What it Means to Be a Student Volunteer Miss Marguerite Hearsey
3:30-4:00 What Led Me to Be a Volunteer (Open Question Box)

Sunday Night:

6:30-7:30 Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. Meeting...W. C. Erdman
7:30-7:45 Music.
7:45-8:30 The Consequences of Disobedience, Dr. James Watt Raine

8:30-8:45 Volunteers Together.

BLUE RIDGE CONFERENCE

By Dr. J. Watt Raine, Berea College, Berea, Ky., Who Has for Many Years Been a Leader and Speaker in the Southern Student Conference, Blue Ridge, N. C.

Blue Ridge Conference is not a place where abnormally pious fellows go to soak themselves in an atmosphere dripping with religion. If you are that sort of Righteous Willie, you will not feel at home there. They would probably drop you into the swimming pool for the sheer pleasure of hearing your holy tones come gurgling up through the water.

You might justly infer that Blue Ridge is not permeated by a severe classic formality. It is a great gathering of friends; four hundred young men, and a few older men, enjoying themselves together for ten delightful days. There is nothing greater than friendship, and any possible chance to enter this Blue Ridge group should be eagerly seized. This is not a summer resort where you scrape shallow acquaintanceship and painful conversation about the weather or the table.

Have you wished that you could share some of the deeper experiences of sane and healthy men? Have you wished that you could get down to something solid in religion? Have you wished that you could take time to investigate some things that you have heard vaguely mentioned, or touched upon, occasionally but never really explained. Would you like to ask questions of somebody that really knows—somebody that is not afraid to dig into the heart of things—where you will not shock some good old soul and be called an infidel just because you want to examine the evidence and make sure? Would you like to find out what method of Bible study and praying busy and practical men have found juicy and helpful? Would you like to do something for your bunch at college, or still more, for your younger brother's bunch, to keep them from making fools of themselves and going to the dogs?

Washington's Birthday.

The date of Washington's Birthday was, according to the calendar at the time of his birth, Feb. 11. This became Feb. 22 when the Gregorian calendar was adopted in 1752. The first place to use the new date in celebrating the event is said to have been Newport, R. I. As late as 1778 Washington himself apparently used the old style in referring to his birthday.

People in Books.

There is no possession people are so unwilling to let one have as an imagination. In private friends will tear a book to shreds to discover some portrait they can recognize, and in the case of authors famous enough to be dead critics rake the ground wherever they have trod in an effort to prove that the folk of their fancy were drawn from the earth rather than the air. There seems no means of convincing a reader that in a writer's head are constantly a thousand faces he has never seen or heard of, all subtle with story and all so real that they often make his daily waking seem a dream.—Winifred Kirkland in Atlantic Monthly.

Swiss Organs.

Music has always played an important part in the life of the Swiss people. The invention and development of the bellows, its combination with the electric motor, the application of electric releasing apparatus, from which there was but one step to the keyboard worked by electricity—all these brought organ building in Switzerland to a high degree of perfection, thus carrying its reputation into foreign countries. Swiss organ builders became world renowned. Since 1864 the oldest two Swiss firms engaged in making these instruments have finished almost 1,000 organs with single, hydraulic and bellows working.

CAMPAIGN FOR NAVY IN "WARSHIP" ON WHEELS

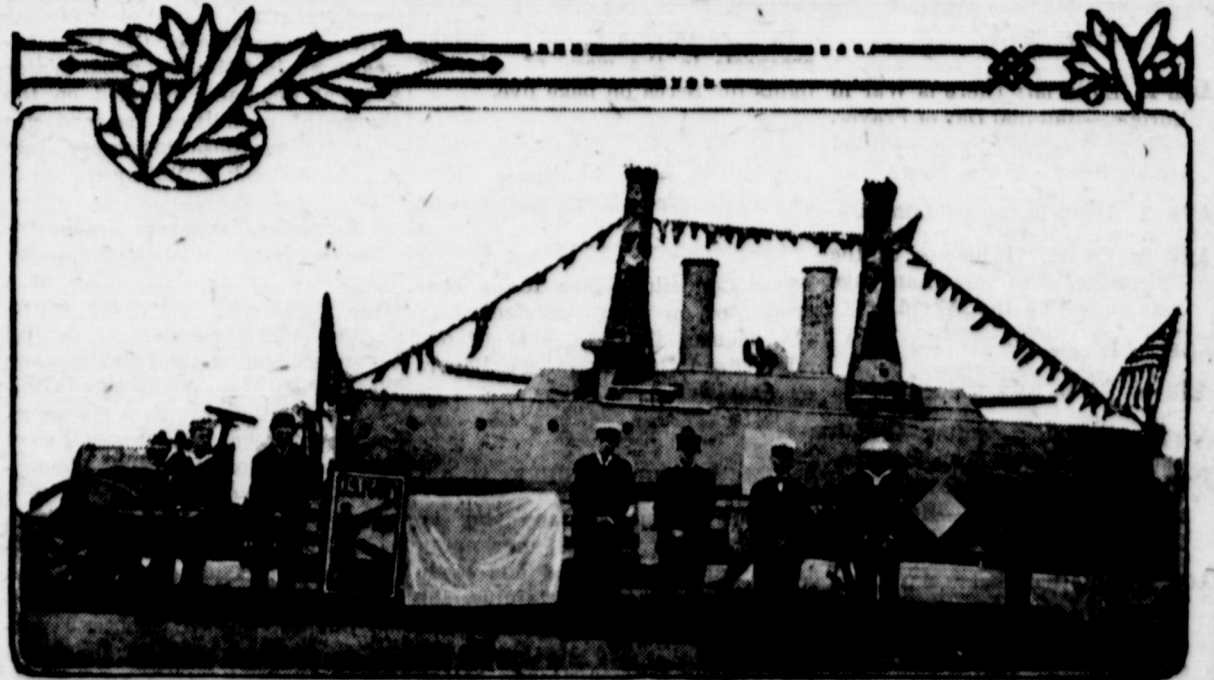


Photo by American Press Association.

This miniature warship on wheels is being used in Brooklyn in the recruiting campaign of Lieutenant David Jones, U. S. N. The "warship" carries a squad of bluejackets in charge of Chief Gunner's Mate James C. Shield.

PRUDENCE the PARSONAGE



(Copyright, by the Bobbs-Merrill Company.)

CHAPTER VII.

A Burglar's Visit.

"Prue!"
A small hand gripped Prudence's shoulder, and again came a hoarsely whispered:
"Prue!"
Prudence sat up in bed with a bounce.
"What in the world?" she began, gazing out into the room, half-lighted by the moonshine, and seeing Carol and Lark shivering beside her bed.
"Sh! Sh! Hush!" whispered Lark. "There's a burglar in our room!"
By this time, even sound-sleeping

Fairy was awake. "Oh, there is!" she scoffed.

"Yes, there is," declared Carol with some heat. "We heard him, plain as day. He stepped into the closet, didn't he, Lark?"

"He certainly did," agreed Lark. "Did you see him?"
"No, we heard him. Carol heard him first, and she spoke, and nudged me. Then I heard him, too. He was at our dresser, but he shot across the room and into the closet. He closed the door after him. He's there now."
"You're down dreaming," said Fairy, lying down again.

"We don't generally dream the same thing at the same minute," said Carol sternly. "I tell you he's in there."
"And you two great big girls came off and left poor little Connie in there alone with a burglar, did you? Well, you are nice ones, I must say."

And Prudence leaped out of bed and started for the door, followed by Fairy, with the twins creeping fearfully along in the rear.

"She was asleep," muttered Carol. "We didn't want to scare her," added Lark.

Prudence was careful to turn the switch by the door, so that the room was in full light before she entered. The closet door was wide open. Connie was soundly sleeping. There was no one else in the room.

"You see?" said Prudence sternly. "I'll bet he took our ruby rings," declared Lark, and the twins and Fairy ran to the dresser to look.

But a sickening realization had come home to Prudence. In the lower hall, under the staircase, was a small dark closet which they called the dungeon. The dungeon door was big and solid, and was equipped with a heavy catch-lock. In this dungeon, Prudence kept the family silverware, and all the money she had on hand, as it could there be safely locked away. But more often than not, Prudence forgot to lock it.

Mr. Starr had gone to Burlington that morning to attend special revival services for three days, and Prudence had fifty whole dollars in the house, an unwonted sum in that parsonage! And the dungeon was not locked. Without a word, she slipped softly out of



Quickly She Flung It Shut.

the room, ran down the stairs, making never a sound in her bare feet, and saw, somewhat to her surprise, that the dungeon door was open. Quickly she flung it shut, pushed the tiny key that moved the "catch," and was rushing up the stairs again with never a pause for breath.

A strange sight met her eyes in the

twins' room. The twins themselves were in each other's arms, sobbing bitterly. Fairy was still looking hurriedly through the dresser drawers.

"They are gone," wailed Carol, "our beautiful ruby rings that belonged to grandmother."

"Nonsense," cried Prue with nervous anger, "you've left them in the bathroom, or on the kitchen shelves. You're always leaving them somewhere over the place. Come on, and we'll search the house just to convince you."

"No, no," shrieked the twins. "Let's lock the door and get under the bed."

The rings were really valuable. Their grandmother, their mother's mother, whom they had never seen, had divided her "real jewelry" between her two daughters. And the mother of these parsonage girls, had further divided her portion to make it reach through her own family of girls!

"Our rings! Our rings!" the twins were wailing, and Connie, awakened by the noise, was crying beneath the covers of her bed.

"Maybe we'd better phone for Mr. Allan," suggested Fairy. "The girls are so nervous they will be hysterical by the time we finish searching the house."

"Well, let's do the upstairs then," said Prudence. "Get your slippers and kimonos, and we'll go into daddy's room."

But inside the door of daddy's room, with the younger girls clinging to her, and Fairy looking odd and disturbed, Prudence stopped abruptly and stared about the room curiously.

"Fairy, didn't father leave his watch hanging on that nail by the table? Seems to me I saw it there this morning. I remember thinking I would tense him for being forgetful."

And the watch was not there.

"I think it was Sunday he left it," answered Fairy in a low voice. "I remember seeing it on the nail, and thinking he would need it—but I believe it was Sunday."

Prudence looked under the bed, and in the closet, but their father's room was empty. Should they go farther? For a moment, the girls stood looking at one another questioningly. Then they heard a loud thud downstairs, as of someone pounding on a door. There was no longer any doubt. Someone was in the house! Connie and the twins screamed again and clung to Prudence frantically. And Fairy said, "I think we'd better lock the door and stay right here until morning, Prue."

But Prudence faced them stubbornly. "If you think I'm going to let anyone steal that fifty dollars, you are mistaken. Fifty dollars does not come often enough for that, I can tell you."

"It's probably stolen already," objected Fairy.

"Well, if it is, we'll find out who did it, and have them arrested. I'm going down to telephone to the police. You girls must lock the door after me, and stay right here."

The little ones screamed again, and Fairy said: "Don't be silly, Prue, if you go I'm going with you, of course. We'll leave the kiddies here and they can lock the door. They'll be perfectly safe in here."

But the children loudly objected to this. If Prue and Fairy went, they would go! So down the stairs they trooped, a timorous trembling crowd. Prudence went at once to the telephone, and called up the residence of the Allans, their neighbors across the street. After a seemingly never-ending wait, the kind-hearted neighbor left his bed to answer the insistent telephone. Flusteringly Prudence explained their predicament, and asked him to come and search the house. He promised to be there in five minutes, with his son to help.

"Now," said Prudence more cheerfully, "we'll just go out to the kitchen and wait. It's quiet there, and away from the rest of the house, and we'll be perfectly safe." To the kitchen, then, they hurried, and found real comfort in its smallness and secureness. Prudence raked up the dying embers of the fire, and Fairy drew the blinds to their lowest limits. The twins and Connie trailed them fearfully at every step.

Every breath of wind against the windows drew startled cries from the younger girls, and both Fairy and Prudence were white with anxiety when they heard the loud voices of the Allans outside the kitchen door. Prudence began crying nervously the moment the two angels of mercy appeared before her, and Fairy told their tale of woe.

"Well, there now," Mr. Allan said with rough sympathy, "you just got scared, that's all. Everything's suspicious when folks get scared. I told my wife the other day I bet you girls would get a good fright sometime, left here alone. Come on, Jim, and we'll go over the house in a jiffy."

He was standing near the dining-room door. He lifted his head suddenly, and seemed to sniff a little. There was undoubtedly a faint odor of tobacco in the house.

"Been any men in here tonight?" he asked. "Or this afternoon? Think, now!"

"No one," answered Prudence. "I was alone all afternoon, and there has been no one in this evening."

He passed slowly through the dining room into the hall, closely followed by his son and the five girls, already much reassured. As he passed the dungeon door he paused for a moment, listening intently, his head bent.

"Oh, Mr. Allan," cried Prudence, "let's look in the dungeon first. I want to see if the money is safe." Her hand was already on the lock, but he shoved her away quickly.

"Is there any way out of that closet besides this door?" he asked.

"No. We call it the dungeon,"

laughed Prudence, her self-possession quite recovered. "It is right under the stairs, and not even a mouse could gnaw its way out, with this door shut."

"Who shut the door?" he inquired, still holding Prudence's hand from the lock. Then, without waiting for an answer, he went on, "Let's go back in the other room a minute. Come on, all of you." In the living room he hurried to the telephone, and spoke to the operator in a low voice. "Call the police headquarters, and have them send two or three men to the Methodist parsonage, right away. We've got a burglar locked in a closet, and they'll have to get him out. Please hurry."

At this, the girls crowded around him again in renewed fear.

"Don't be scared," he said calmly, "we're all right. He's in there safe enough and can't get out for a while. Now, tell me about it. How did you get him in the closet? Begin at the beginning, and tell me all about it."

Carol began the story with keen relish. "I woke up, and thought I heard someone in the room. I supposed it was Prudence. I said, 'Prudence,' and nobody answered, and everything was quiet. But I felt there was someone in there. I nudged Lark, and she woke up. He moved then, and we both heard him. He was fumbling at the dresser, and our ruby rings are gone. We heard him step across the room and into a closet. He closed the door after him, didn't he Lark?"

"Yes, he did," agreed Lark. "His hand was on the knob."

"So we sneaked out of bed, and went into Prudence's room and woke her and Fairy." She looked at Connie and blushed. "Connie was asleep, and we didn't wake her because we didn't want to frighten her. We woke the girls—and you tell the rest, Prudence."

"We didn't believe her, of course. We went back into their room and there was no one there. But the rings were gone. While they were looking at the dresser, I remembered that I forgot to lock the dungeon door, where we keep the money and the silverware, and I ran downstairs and alarmed the door and locked it, and went back up. I didn't hear a sound downstairs."

Mr. Allan laughed heartily. "Well, your burglar was in that closet after the money, no doubt, and he didn't hear you coming, and got locked in."

In a few minutes they heard footsteps around the house and knew the officers had arrived. Mr. Allan let them into the house, four of them, and led them out to the hall. There could be no doubt whatever that the burglar was in the dungeon. He had been busy with his knife, and the lock was nearly removed. If the officers had been two minutes later, the dungeon would have been empty. The girls were sent upstairs at once, with the Allan boy as guard—as guard, without regard for the fact that he was probably more frightened than any one of them.

The chief officer rapped briskly on the dungeon door. Then he clicked his revolver.

"There are enough of us to overpower three of you," he said curtly. "And we have men outside the house, too. If you put your firearms on the floor, and hold both hands over your head, you'll be well treated. If your hands are not up, we fire on sight. Get your revolvers ready, boys."

Then the officer opened the door. Evidently the burglar was wise enough to appreciate the futility of fighting against odds. His hands were above his head, and in less than a second he was securely manacled.

The chief officer had been eying him closely. "Say!" he exclaimed. "Aren't you Limber-Limb Grant?" The burglar grinned, but did not answer. "By Jove!" shouted the officer. "It is!



"Aren't You Limber-Limb Grant?"

Call the girls down here," he ordered, and when they appeared, gazing at the burglar with mingled admiration, pity and fear, he congratulated them with considerable excitement.

"It's Limber-Limb Grant," he explained. "There's a reward of five hundred dollars for him. You'll get the money, as sure as you're born." Then he turned again to the burglar. "Say, Grant, what's a fellow like you doing on such a fifth-rate job as this? A Methodist parsonage is not just in your line, is it?"

Limmer-Limb laughed sheepishly. "Well," he explained good-naturedly, "Chicago got too hot for me. I had to get out in a hurry, and I couldn't get my hands on any money. I had a

fine lot of jewels, but I was so pushed I couldn't use them. I came here and loafed around town for a while, because folks said Mount Mark was so fast asleep it did not even wake up long enough to read the daily papers. I heard about this parsonage bunch, and knew the old man had gone off to get more religion. This afternoon at the station I saw a detective from Chicago get off the train, and I knew what that meant. But I needed some cash, and so I wasn't above a little job of this kind. I never dreamed of getting done up by a bunch of preacher's kids. I went upstairs to get those family jewels I've heard about, and one of the little ones gave the alarm. I already had some of them, so I came down at once. I stopped in the dungeon to get that money, and first thing I knew the door banged shut. That's all. You're welcome to the five hundred dollars, ladies. Someone was bound to get it sooner or later, and I'm partial to the ladies, every time."

Mr. Starr on Thursday morning had taken the early eastbound train to Burlington. He attended the evangelistic services at the tabernacle in the afternoon and evening, and then went to bed at the hotel. He slept late the next morning. When he finally appeared the clerk came at once from behind the desk to speak to him. Two or three other guests, who had been lounging about, drew near.

"We've just been reading about your girls, sir," said the clerk respectfully. "It's a pretty nifty little bunch! You must be proud of them!"

"My girls!" ejaculated Mr. Starr. "Haven't you seen the morning paper? You're Mr. Starr, the Methodist minister at Mount Mark, aren't you?"

"I am! But what has happened to my girls? Is anything wrong? Give me the paper!"

Five minutes later Mr. Starr and his suitcase were in a taxicab speeding toward Union station, and within eight minutes he was en route for Mount Mark—white in the face, shaky in the knees, but tremendously proud in spirit.

Arriving at Mount Mark, he was instantly surrounded by an exclamatory crowd of station loungers. The name of Prudence was upon every tongue, and her father heard it with satisfaction. In the parsonage he found at least two-thirds of the Ladies' Aid society, the trustees and the Sunday-school superintendent, along with a miscellaneous assortment of ordinary members, mixed up with Presbyterians, Baptists and a few unclassified outsiders. And Prudence was the center of attraction.

She was telling the "whole story," for perhaps the fifteenth time that morning, but she broke off when her father hurried in and flung her arms about him. "Oh, papa," she cried, "they mustn't praise me. I had no idea there was a burglar in the house when I ran down the stairs, and I honestly can't see that much credit is due me."

But Mount Mark did not take it so calmly. And as for the Methodist church—well, the Presbyterian people used to say there was "no living with those Methodists," since the girls caught a burglar in the parsonage. Of course it was important, from the Methodist point of view. Pictures of the parsonage and the church were in all the papers for miles around, and at their very next meeting the trustees decided to get the piano the Sunday school had been needing for the last hundred years!

When the five hundred dollars arrived from Chicago, Prudence felt that personally she had no real right to the money. "We must divide it," she insisted, "for I didn't earn it a bit more than any of the others. But it is perfectly glorious to have five hundred dollars, isn't it? Did you ever have five hundred dollars before? Just take it, father, and use it for whatever we need. It's family money."

Neither the younger girls nor their father would consent to this. But when Prudence pleaded with them earnestly, they decided to divide it.

"I will deposit two hundred and fifty dollars for the four younger ones," he said, "and that will leave you as much."

So it was settled, and Prudence was a happy girl when she saw it safely put away in the bank.

(To be continued)

FROM PARIS.

Attractive Way to Put Up a Winter Suit.

Velvets in all beautiful shades of grays, greens, wines, blues and browns still lead for the luxurious suitings. This interesting model is featured in a



FOR MATINEES.

dull green, set off with black jet buttons and black fox fur. The V neck is unusual and effective. A black velvet tricorne adds to the grace.

KERCHIEF CUES.

Points About the Gayety of the New Season's Moushair.

The handkerchief today is an altogether conspicuous sort of handkerchief. In blue and pink, maize and violet, brown, tan and green, it peeks forth from pocket or hand bag in utterly unhideable brilliancy of color and strikingness of design.

Rose color, popular in everything, is much used for handkerchief this season. And the rose colored handkerchiefs are indeed lovely. They usually show much white in their makeup. Occasionally, however, one sees a very sheet square of rose colored muslin simply with a rolled, whipped edge. The whipping thread is black, white or rose.

Black is a good deal used in the new handkerchiefs. Some pink and blue handkerchiefs show a deep border trimming of white or black dots in V shaped wedges from the hem.

Colored centers in all the colors mentioned, with wide hems of white, perhaps an inch and a half, are also considered smart.

Linen is by no means the only material used today for the handkerchief. Crepe de chine, different sorts of silk, organdie and dimity are all used for handkerchiefs.

Of course it is still possible to get all white handkerchiefs. They can be had in all their old daintiness of fabric and design, with dainty embroidered wreaths of owners in the corner or dotting the edge, with monograms and with initials.

The Working Child.

(Prepared by the children's bureau.)

All the speeches on child labor made in congress since the first federal child labor bill was introduced in the spring of 1906 and other printed arguments for and against federal control of child labor which had appeared before June 30, 1916, are listed in two sections of the bibliography on child labor just issued.

Material on practical experiments in training children for industry and in guiding a child to the trade where his opportunities are best and material on the effect of premature labor on the child's health form special sections. Previous bibliographies on vocational training and vocational guidance and other subjects related to child labor, such as mothers' pensions, minimum wage and compulsory education, are noted in the bulletin.

An Opposite Effect.

"I see a well known doctor declares that music has decided curative properties."

"Some music may have, but there's a whole lot of it that makes me sick."—Philadelphia Ledger.

No New Language Without Established Literature Can Be Adopted by World

By A. Y. SMITH

There are several reasons which seem to have been overlooked why no new language that people will use can be created. Also, why no common language for use in writing by people of different tongues can be made successful.

The only language that can ever displace the others and become universal must be some language now spoken, and with a standard literature. It seems strange it has not been considered; people must have a literature. No language can be kept pure without literary standards. Besides, it is something every people will have. They will not dispense with it. The literature of one language can rarely be translated into another and have any force or interest, or, in fact, be literature at all. Put into another tongue it, in most cases, ceases to be literature, and becomes dull and uninteresting. The reasons can easily be conceived. Different languages have different usages and idioms. The poetry is nearly always lost by translation. Rarely can a poem of one language be paraphrased in another and be anything like the original.

People must have a deep and impressive literature of some sort, if for no other reason than to keep the language pure. They will not turn to any language that has none, because they cannot take any literature with them. Any brogue or "lingo" formed by people of different languages now, as the English was formed about six hundred years ago, would only be "vulgar" and would be condemned in advance. No literature could be brought to it, and people would not wait for it to develop one.

"SHARK! SHARK!"

Bathing beaches of New Jersey, New York and other states are now protected by wire screens and shark patrols, but daily reports are received of bathers catching a glimpse of a shark's fin as it cuts the waters near by. Occasionally a man eater is brought ashore by fishermen. Up to date nobody has been able to prove that any of the sharks caught have been responsible for any of the four deaths around the coast. Consequently the heavy rewards for the capture of the guilty man eaters have gone unclaimed. This ugly looking specimen was captured off Asbury Park, N. J., where thousands of bathers take their dip daily. It is seven feet long. Take note of the fin, which is always its betrayer. The huge mouth and sharp teeth easily tell the story of its capacity for harm.



LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BERE A AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

We Sell Hats and sell them right. Mrs. Laura Jones. Ad-26.

Miss Grace Boyer, Messrs. Carlyle Martin and T. S. Clayton are confined to the College Hospital with measles.

James Jay Cecil, a former student, has returned and will resume his school work here this semester.

Two former Bereans, Miss Lena Isaacs, Ocala, Ky., and Mr. Stanley Smith of the State University, have been among our visitors.

We regret to announce the loss of Myron F. Grote, who has been called home by his father to enter the newspaper business at Vanceburg.

Miss Lena Isaacs, a former student of the Normal Department, who is now teaching at her home near Ocala, spent the week-end in Berea.

Pearl Berry of Willow Tree entered the Foundation Department Saturday to finish the year's work.

Fitzhugh Draughon, instructor in Blacksmithing, was a Lexington visitor over Sunday.

C. D. Lakes of Richmond visited Bailey B. Baxter over Sunday.

James J. Cecil, a former student of the College Department, re-entered that department Saturday to finish the year's work.

Mrs. Joseph VanHook of Station Camp visited her husband over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. John L. Williams, former Berea students who are now teaching at Straight Creek in Bell County, were in Berea during the week-end, studying methods for their school.

Mrs. M. E. Carman of Jamaica, N.Y., is spending several days with her daughter, Miss Florence, of the Music Department.

T. H. Collins, agricultural district agent for Eastern Kentucky, was in Berea Saturday in the interest of the Farm Loan Association.

Miller and James Lackey were Berea visitors over Sunday.

J. C. Wood of Conway was a business visitor in Berea Saturday.

Stanley Engle, a former student of the College Department who is now in school at the University of Kentucky, visited relatives in Berea over Sunday.

Miss Bess De Bord, a teacher of the Normal Department, was at her home in Walnut Grove, Pulaski County, at the first of the week.

Judge Engle of McKee was visiting his daughter, Miss Verna Engle, of the College Department, Sunday and Monday.

S. W. Grathwell has been visiting friends in Berea for the past few days.

Miss Bowersox was called to her home in Pennsylvania last week by the illness of her mother.

Stanley Engle, who graduates from Kentucky University this year, was visiting Berea at the first of the week.

Mrs. Mary Evans was visiting in town last week.

Mrs. B. H. Gabbard was visiting her parents near Richmond at the first of the week.

Ben Gabbard, a travelling salesman, was in town the first of the week.

Jack Carduff was in Richmond Saturday on business.

Miss Addie Fish, who has been ill at her home on Center street, is now able to be out again.

Miss Norma Parsons of Cincinnati, O., was the guest of Miss Marie Bower for a week.

Sherman Kidd, who is employed in Dayton, O., spent from Friday until Sunday afternoon with friends and relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. Bob. Cochrane of Whites Station were the guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Baker Sunday and Monday.—Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Dunn are spending this week with her mother, Mrs. Felix Estridge, who leaves for Mississippi Monday.

Sam Burnam of Richmond was here Saturday.

Misses Hilda Welch and Ruby Smith were in Cincinnati Monday to shop.

B. Harris is in Rockhold this week on business.

Mrs. Nannie Brannaman of Chestnut street spent the week end with her daughter, Mrs. Jack Laswell, of Brush Creek.

Mrs. W. C. Lutes, who has been very ill at her home on Chestnut street, is improving.

J. H. Jackson spent Sunday with his family here.

Howard Johnson of Cincinnati, was in Berea Tuesday.

L. C. Goldberg of Baltimore Md., was here Tuesday.

Every one make an extra effort to be at the Union Church at 6:15 on Sunday night and see what the Foreign Volunteer Band has in store for us. This will take the place of the regular C. E. Meeting.

Raymond, little son of James Fowler, has had a severe attack of pneumonia, but is improving.

Mrs. Lyman Elkin is home from the Robinson Hospital and seems to be improving fast.

Mrs. Andy Scudder (colored) had a light stroke of paralysis last week.

Edd Elkin is on the sick list this week.

John W. Van Winkle, after attending his father's funeral, left for his work as collector for the Free Sewing Machine Company, traveling through Kentucky.

Jones Elam of the College Department was a visitor in Lexington during the week end.

George Hembree, a former student of the Vocational Department, now a student of E. K. S. N. at Richmond, visited friends in Berea Monday.

Samuel Morgan of London, County Agent for Laurel County, was a business visitor in Berea during the early part of the week.

C. F. Gentry, Secretary of E. K. S. N., attended the intercollegiate basketball game here Monday night.

J. J. Greenleaf, a prominent lawyer of Richmond was a Berea visitor Monday.

The Transylvania quintet defeated the basketball team of E. K. S. N. on the Richmond floor Tuesday night, 38 to 24.

L. B. Herrington of Richmond was a business visitor in Berea Monday.

Mr. Burgess and Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Taylor left for Florida today for a short vacation and to enjoy the mild climate, fishing and fruit which abound there.

Thousands of Cars of Grain Tied Up. Chicago.—Thousands of cars loaded with grain are marooned in blockaded railroad yards in Chicago and at almost every large terminal point in the United States east of the Missouri river. It is almost impossible to move them. That condition was revealed after an investigation. The Rosenbaum Grain Company has closed five large elevators in Chicago, owing to inability to move grain, either into or out of them.

TOWN COUNCIL MEETING

At the regular session of the Council, Tuesday night, a levy of 50 cents on each one hundred dollars taxable property for the coming year was made. This is 15 cents less than last year.

Laneing's Aid Resigns.

Washington, Feb. 13.—Gene Johnston, solicitor of the state department, has resigned to resume the practice of law in Texas.

Submarines Sink Two Ships.

London.—The sinking of only two vessels was announced. They were the British steamer Sallagh, of 3,811 tons gross, owned by Elder Dempster & Co., of Liverpool, and the Greek steamer Vasiliissa Olga, of 1,400 tons. The Greek ship's crew was landed. The Sallagh had been in the British Government service. The engineer of the Sallagh was killed and two men were wounded by gunfire. The members of the crew were in boats for nine hours before they were rescued.

Complicated Job.

Dobson—There goes Figgers, the expert accountant. They say he's going crazy. Jobson—What's the trouble? Dobson—He's been trying to straighten out his wife's household accounts.—London Telegraph.

WASHINGTON—LINCOLN

Wednesday was set apart by the Institution as a holiday to celebrate the birthdays of Washington and Lincoln jointly. The address of the day was delivered by Dr. Samuel A. Black of Toledo, O. A fuller account of the day's happenings will appear next week.

DEPARTMENT RECEPTIONS

The several departments held receptions at their various dormitories Wednesday afternoon. The reception for the College people was held in the parlors of Ladies Hall. Music and readings by Professor Phalen, readings by Doctor Raine and stories by Doctor Black added to the pleasure of the latter occasion.

COLLEGE SOCIAL

A number of the College men entertained their co-ed friends in the Girls' Gymnasium Wednesday night. The evening was spent at games and "stunts" which were enjoyed by all.

COLLEGE DEFEATS ACADEMY

In the fastest and most hotly contested game of the season Wednesday afternoon, the College team defeated the basket tossers of the Academy, 17 to 11. This was the second time the College defeated the Academy this week.

OUR GRADED SCHOOL

It is with delight that we announce the successful beginning of the new enterprise of feeding the children a hot lunch in which you all so heartily assisted in launching on "Tag Day."

The little folks are pleased and look forward to the mid-day luncheon with renewed interest and appetites.

We are endeavoring to provide for all the children and in order to do this we are giving some minor work to earn their tickets, which must be paid for from some source. For this we desire donations from those who are able, such things as we can use in the way of provisions and equipment to complete our kitchen.

Any who desire to help in this way may communicate with the ladies in charge and thus reduce the anticipated deficit at the end of the year.

Girls Beat H. C. L.

Berkeley, Cal., Feb. 13.—Two girls, students at the University of California, have concluded an experiment which consisted in living entirely on peanuts. For three months they ate nothing else but these nuts. The peanuts cost 15 cents a day.

FOR SALE OR RENT

Three small farms containing 50 to 100 acres in Madison, Garrard and Rockcastle Counties. Bargains if deals are made at once.

J. A. Carter, Route 2, Berea, Ky.

NOTICE!

Applications will be received from persons desiring to teach in Berea Graded Public School for the school year beginning September, 1917.

All applications must be sent to J. C. Steele, Secretary School Board, W. G. Best, Pres. Board of Trustees (Ad. 38.)

ALLEN HUFF WRITES

Many of Allen Huff's friends will be glad to hear from him since he resides near Lynn, Ind.

"Lynn is a thriving town of 1500 with good railroad facilities, electric lights and natural gas for fuel. The country is level and soil rich and well drained—an ideal farming community. Corn, wheat, oats, cattle, hogs, and sheep are raised and marketed extensively. We notice our winters are more severe than back in old Kentucky.

We are operating a fine 80 acre farm ¼ miles from Lynn and doing well."

ANNOUNCEMENT OF RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES

The meetings of the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations and of the Christian Endeavor of the Union Church next Sunday night will be led by speakers at the Student Volunteer Convention which will be held here during the week end. They will be mission meetings.

POWELL—FERRILL

Miss Talitha Powell of Berea and Charles Spurgeon Ferrill of Marion County were married at the Baptist Church Wednesday afternoon. The wedding was witnessed by a number of friends and relatives. The ceremony was performed by Rev. English, pastor of the Baptist Church. The bride is a daughter of Mrs. Talitha Powell of Berea. She was a

SALE CONTINUED

Owing to the bad weather during the last week, our sale will continue until Saturday, February 17th.

Gott Brothers
The Cash Store

Main Street

Berea, Kentucky

Berea College Calendar

February

16. Friday:
9:30-9:50 a.m. Department Conferences.
6:30-7:30 p.m. Vesper Socials, Calls, Vesper Exhibition.
7:40 p.m. General Faculty: (7:40 p.m. roll call. 9:10 adjournment.) Report of special committee on Gospel Meetings, presenting program for looking after the converts as a whole and also by departments.
17. Saturday:
9:30-9:50 a.m. Divided Chapel: Upper Chapel, Rumold; Main Chapel, Hunt.
6:30-7:30 p.m. Free Vesper Hour.
7:30-9:30 p.m. Literary Societies.
18. Sunday:
9:45-10:45 a.m. College Sunday School.
3:30-4:00 p.m. Open Air Service, Roberts.
6:15-7:15 p.m. Young Peoples' Meetings.
7:30-8:30 p.m. Chapel Worship: Upper Chapel, Raine; Main Chapel, Knight.

19. Monday: Free Day.
6:30-7:30 p.m. Band Practice.

20. Tuesday:
9:30-9:50 a.m. Department Chapels.
7:00-8:00 p.m. Harmonia, Choral Classes.

21. Wednesday:
9:30-9:50 a.m. Department Chapels.
3:50-5:30 p.m. Cabinet.
6:30-7:30 p.m. Vesper Socials, Calls, Vesper Exhibition.
Feb. 21-24, The Tenth Annual Convention National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education, Indianapolis, Ind.

22. Thursday:
9:30-10:30 a.m. Divided Lecture: Upper Chapel, Hackett; Main Chapel, Whitehouse.
3:30-5:30 p.m. Prudential Committee.
6:30-7:30 p.m. Dormitory Prayer Meetings.
7:30-8:30 p.m. Church Prayer Meeting.
22-24, National Conference on Teacher Training for Rural Schools, Lincoln, Neb.

23. Friday:
9:30-9:50 a.m. Department Conferences.
6:30-7:30 p.m. Vesper Socials, Calls, Vesper Exhibition.

Do you want to look like everybody else, or do you prefer others to want to look like you? It's easy with

Fish's Hats

A CORRECTION
We beg to correct an error in Berea Graded School Tax list. The name J. M. Kinnard should read J. M. Killin.
W. O. Hayes, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S SALE FOR BERE A GRADED SCHOOL

Notice is hereby given that I, or my representative, will on Monday, March 5, 1917 (Court Day) at 2 o'clock p.m., at the door of the Court House, Richmond, Madison County, Kentucky, expose to public sale for cash in hand, the following described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay Berea Graded School taxed due thereon and unpaid and the interest, penalty and costs thereon:

Name	Town	lots
Adams, Mrs. Sallie	1	\$ 3.91
Adams, T. P.	1	4.81
Adams, Mrs. Lucy Carter	1	2.83
Azbill, Albin	1	8.02
Azbill, J. J.	1	16.71
Ambrose, Frank	1	2.46
Ambrose, John W.	1	4.89
Baker, Lucinda R.	1	3.18
Baker, J. R.	1	4.67
Baker & Isaacs	1	8.28
Baker, John B.	1	3.18
Benge, Mary	1	2.68
Bowling, Grover	1	2.55
Baker, Mary	1	2.46
Berry, John	1	2.10
Clark, D. C.	1	2.45
Casteel, Chas. A.	1	9.74
Cates, Mrs. Mary	1	6.11
Chasteen, J. W.	1	11.92
Collins, Mrs. Verna	1	5.95
Cruse, M. G.	1	5.03
Carter, Mrs. Sallie	1	6.82
Coyle, T. J. Jr.	1	8.31
Devall, L. T.	1	5.76
Early, J. M.	1	5.03
Early, J. M. Agt.	1	3.91
Griffith, E. V.	1	9.40
Golden, Hardin	1	14.89
Halecomb, C. E.	1	5.03
Huff, J. K.	1	3.86
Hanson, W. H.	1	2.46
Henderson, O. W.	1	2.49
Harrison, H. H.	1	3.47
Jones, Mrs. Laura	1	15.56
Jones, Morris H.	1	5.76
Johnson, Mrs. W. W.	1	4.64
King, W. O.	1	9.20
Killin, J. M.	1	2.47
Lengfeller, Henry	1	21.27
Logsdon, A. D.	1	2.10
Mullins, S. F.	1	6.86
McClure, Lewis	1	5.76
Muney, Simon	1	3.02
Moore, R. N.	1	3.94
Mossman, Paul	1	4.45
Owens, Pal	1	2.70
Preston, D. A.	1	2.45
Pitts, J. B.	1	10.09
Pullins, D. C.	1	14.89
Purkey, G. C.	1	5.78

Ramsey, A. P.	1	17.72
Ritter, T. V.	1	9.40
Rose, A. B.	1	3.91
Roebuck, D. A.	1	2.84
Rose, Pleas	1	8.84
Seal, T. C.	1	5.03
Shupe, Mrs. Josephine	1	4.49
Spink, Mrs. R. E.	1	4.29
Short, Wm. M.	1	5.03
Todd, R. W.	1	1.66
Thompson, G. T.	1	3.21
Wilson, Joseph	1	5.03
Wilson, James	1	3.29
Wilson, Barnett	1	2.84
Wren, Joseph	1	3.21

W. O. Hayes, Treas. Berea Graded School.

Attention! Farmers

We are wanting 1½ x 2 AB and CD Split Hickory Buggy Spokes. For Prices, Call at Our Office or Write

Standard Wheel Co.

Ad-34 Berea, Ky.

L. & N. TIME TABLE

North Bound, Local

Knoxville	7:00 a.m.	10:55 p.m.
BEREA	1:07 p.m.	3:55 a.m.
Cincinnati	6:00 p.m.	7:45 a.m.

South Bound, Local

Cincinnati	7:05 a.m.	8:15 p.m.
BEREA	12:42 p.m.	12:10 a.m.
Knoxville	7:00 p.m.	5:34 a.m.

Express Train

Cincinnati	8:00 a.m.	
BEREA	12:02 a.m.	

No. 33 will stop to let off passengers from Columbus, O., or points beyond, or from Indianapolis, Ind., or points beyond, and to take passengers for Knoxville or points beyond, at which the train stops.

When such passengers have baggage, it is transferred to train number 37 at Richmond, Ky.

North Bound

BEREA	4:50 p.m.	
Cincinnati	9:50 p.m.	

No. 32 will stop at Berea to take on passengers for Richmond, and points beyond at which it stops.

Gives Good Service

And has ample facilities to care for your business. Have you a friend who does business with the "National"? Ask him.

Capital - - - \$ 25,000
Surplus - - - 25,000
Deposits - - - 200,000

Berea National Bank

Look at This!

20 acre farm, small house and barn, well watered, good wire fence, and only 1 mile from Berea. Price \$1,000.

SCRUGGS & GOTT

REAL ESTATE AGENTS

Phone 34 or 36

Berea, Ky.

Your investment in real estate today promises to your children what your father's investment thirty years ago would have meant to you

COME TO BERE A

We have a very complete line of farms, town and suburban property and some good business opportunities.

Come in and talk it over with us.

DEAN & STAFFORD

Office in Berea Bank and Trust Company Building

Berea

Kentucky

"You Cannot Glide Into Prosperity"



Prosperity is made up of successful steps—ability, reliability and action. Your ability to earn should be developed to the fullest extent; your reliability to conserve your earnings and make the best use of them should be followed by the act of placing them where they can be of profit to you. An Interest Account in this Bank provides an absolutely safe place for your earnings.

BEREA BANK & TRUST CO.
Main Street, Berea, Ky.

The Citizen

A family Newspaper for all that is right, true, and interesting

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.

(Incorporated)
WM. G. FROST, Editor-in-Chief
C. H. WERTENBERGER, Managing Editor

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PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

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Advertising rates on application.



KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION

No Whiskey Advertisements!
No Immodest News Items!

REPORT OF THE CLERK AND TREASURER OF THE CITY OF BEREA FOR THE YEAR 1916

Receipts	
Balance in Bank Jan. 1, 1916	\$ 79.53
Taxes Collected	3,697.35
Received from Berea College	
for Estill Street	2,000.00
Notes at Berea Nat'l Bank	1,200.00
Fines	166.50
Licenses	157.50
Refund from Berea College	
on Estill Street	25.63
	7,326.51

Overdrafts at Berea Nat'l Bank	32.35
Total	\$7,358.86

Expenditures	
Rock	\$2,601.99
Notes at Berea Nat'l Bank	1,756.70
Labor	1,279.26
L. A. Watkins' Services	604.73
Officials' Salary	248.60
Freight	170.00
Gravel	129.57
Welch's Mds.	82.22
Stephens & Muncy Mds.	60.07
J. Burdette & Son Mds.	36.63
Surveying	38.25
W. L. Harrison, Assessing	28.74
Board of Equalization	28.00
Berea College	30.41
Pruitt Smith, Sanitation at	
City Hall	18.22
Special Police	21.00
C. C. Preston, Labor and	
Material	29.39
I. G. Baker, Hauling	28.00
Morgan Taylor, Board for	
Hopkins	27.75
Fox Claim	25.00
Geo. Wrenn, Clearing Road-	
way	15.00
Dr. J. G. Bosley, Prof. Ser-	
vices to Hopkins	15.00
Attorney Fees	13.30
Blacksmithing	10.04
Geo. Thompson, Inspection	8.50
County Clerk, Services	8.00
White Guinn, Consulting	
Engineer	7.00
O. D. Henderson, Grader	6.00
J. W. Stephens, Mds.	5.00
Mrs. M. E. Marsh, Civic	
Improvement	5.00
Porter-Moore Drug Co., Mds.	
to R. D. Cook family	4.00
Jas. Stigall, Iron	4.00
L. A. Davis, Prof. to R. D.	
Cook family	3.00
B. L. Middleton, Dressing for	
Hopkins	2.65
Eli Baker, Brick	.50
Total	\$7,358.86

Balance in Berea Bank & Trust Co.	8.36
Total	\$7,358.86

Total Receipts	\$7,358.86
Total Expenditures	7,358.86
Balance in B. B. & T. Co.	8.36
\$7,358.86	\$7,358.86

Mayor, J. L. Gay
Clerk, W. G. Best
Treas., R. H. Chrisman.

SMART PEOPLE BUY DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

FROM

OWEN McKEE

THERE IS A REASON

RICHMOND

KENTUCKY

ARM MERCHANT CRAFT

PLENESS OF FLEET IS VIEWED
WITH GROWING DISQUIET
AT CAPITAL.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington.—American shipowners who have been holding their vessels in port because of inability to obtain guns for defense against submarines probably will have their difficulty solved in a few days. Strong intimations were given in official quarters that, while the Government will not actually arm merchant craft or even formally advise arming, a way will be found to put weapons at the disposal of owners who desire to prepare for defense against illegal attack. The enforced idleness of the American merchant fleet is being viewed with growing disquiet, and the general view here is that not only the export trade, but the nation's standing before the world demands that American vessels continue to ply the high seas without regard to the German proclamation, which the Government has repudiated with the most severe means in its power short of war.

TO ORGANIZE AERIAL ARMY

Orville Wright Plans to Train Force of Airmen.

New York, Feb. 13.—Orville Wright, inventor of the aeroplane, announced that in case of war with Germany he will abandon his private affairs and offer his services to the government to help organize an aerial army.

"While I could not duplicate Henry Ford's offer to manufacture war machines, because I have disposed of my interests in the manufacturing end of the business," Wright said, "I certainly will do everything I can for the country."

Plan to Exclude Spies.

Washington, Feb. 13.—An executive order to exclude spies and other undesirable persons from the Panama canal zone, and give the governor virtually unlimited authority to regulate immigration, has been signed by President Wilson. The order also contains a comprehensive provision for protection of the waterway.

Notice---Sale of Franchise

Advertisement for Sale of Franchise to Use the Streets, Avenues, Alleys and Public Places of the City of Berea, Kentucky, for the Purpose of Owning, Operating, Equipping and Maintaining a System for the Distribution of Electrical Energy.

By virtue of a resolution passed by the City Council of Berea, Kentucky, and approved by me as Mayor in regular session February 13, 1917, the undersigned, Mayor of the City of Berea, Kentucky, will on February 27, 1917, at or about the hour of 7:30 p. m., sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder, at the city hall in said city of Berea, Madison County, Kentucky, a franchise or privilege to use the streets, avenues, alleys, public grounds and public places of the city of Berea for the purpose of owning, constructing, operating, equipping, maintaining and extending a system consisting of the necessary machinery, poles, wires, conduit, apparatus and equipment incident to the manufacture and distribution of electrical energy.

Said franchise is more particularly described and fully defined in the ordinance creating and granting the same and said ordinance defines the terms and conditions upon which said sale will be made, and is in full as follows:

An Ordinance Creating and Granting a Franchise or Privilege to Use the Streets, Avenues, Alleys and Public Places in the City of Berea, Kentucky, for the Purpose of Owning, Constructing, Operating and Maintaining an Electric System; and Providing for the Sale thereof.

The City Council of the City of Berea, Madison County, Kentucky do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1: That the purchaser or grantee of this franchise or privilege, his, or its legal representatives, successors and assigns, be and is, subject to the conditions, obligations, covenants and arrangements hereinafter contained, hereby authorized and empowered to acquire, construct, operate and maintain in and through the said city of Berea, a system of works for the generation, distribution, transmission and utilization of electricity; and to erect and maintain poles, wires, towers, conduit and all apparatus and equipment necessary or convenient for the operation of an electric system in, upon, under, over, across and along each and all of the streets, avenues, alleys and public places in said municipality, and to conduct, distribute and transmit over the same electrical energy from points either within or without the limits of said municipality to said city of Berea and the inhabitants thereof, and from and through said municipality to persons, corporations and municipalities beyond the limits thereof and for the sale of same for light, heat, power and all other purposes; and to acquire and hold as by law authorized any and all real es-

tate, easements, water and other rights necessary or useful for such purpose; and to use within the present and future limits of said city any and all streets, avenues, alleys, public ways and public places, as now may be or hereafter may be laid out, while constructing, operating, maintaining or extending said electric system; and to make contracts with the city of Berea or the citizens thereof for the use of such electrical energy.

SECTION 2: The Purchaser shall, during the entire term of this franchise, maintain and furnish within the city of Berea a twenty-four hour alternating current standard electric service, barring unavoidable accidents.

SECTION 3: All poles, wires and overhead equipment shall be selected, erected and maintained with due regard for the service, safety and convenience of the public, and shall be located so as not to interfere unnecessarily with the public traffic and the convenience of adjacent property owners.

SECTION 4: The Purchaser shall not charge for electricity for lighting purposes exceeding the following rates:

From 1 to 50 kilowatt hours per month 14 cents per KWH if paid after the 10th of the following month, and 12 1/2 cents per KWH if paid on or before the 10th of the month.

From 50 to 100 kilowatt hours per month 13 cents per KWH if paid after the 10th of the following month, and 11 cents per KWH if paid on or before the 10th of the month.

From 100 to 300 kilowatt hours per month 12 cents per KWH if paid after the 10th of the month and 10 cents per KWH if paid on or before the 10th of the month.

From 300 to 800 kilowatt hours per month 10 cents per KWH if paid after the 10th of the month and 8 1/2 cents per KWH if paid on or before the 10th of the month.

From 800 to 1000 kilowatt hours per month 8 cents per KWH if paid after the 10th of the month and 7 cents per KWH if paid on or before the 10th of the month.

All in excess of 1000 kilowatt hours per month special rates as may be agreed upon in advance, not exceeding, however, 6 cents per KWH if paid after the 10th of the month and 5 1/2 cents per KWH if paid on or before the 10th of the month.

Provided, however, that the Purchaser shall have the right to make a minimum charge of \$1.00 per month for each metered connection serving electricity for lighting purposes.

The Purchaser shall not charge for electricity for power purposes exceeding the following rates:

11 cents per KWH for electricity used equivalent to or less than the first 30 hours use per month of the maximum demand in the month.

6 cents per KWH for additional electricity used equivalent to or less than the next 30 hours use per month of the maximum demand in the month.

4 cents per KWH for all electricity used per month in excess of the equivalent of sixty hours use of the maximum demand in the month.

Whenever the portion of any monthly bill for electricity represented by the charges at the 6 cents rate, or at the 6 and 4 cent rates, shall, after deducting the discount for prompt payment hereinafter mentioned, exceed \$45.00, the Purchaser will also allow a discount from such portions in accordance with the following table: When such portion is \$45.00, no discount. When such portion is \$50.00, 10 per cent discount. When such portion is \$100.00, 15 per cent discount. When such portion is \$150.00, 20 per cent discount. When such portion is \$200.00, 25 per cent discount. When such portion is \$300.00, 30 per cent discount. When such portion is \$400.00, 35 per cent discount. When such portion is \$500.00, 40 per cent discount. When such portion is \$750.00, 45 per cent discount. When such portion is \$1,000.00, 50 per cent discount. Intermediate discounts to be determined by interpolation.

The maximum demand shall be determined as a fixed per centage of the nominal rated capacity of the motor as indicated on the manufacturer's name plate, as follows: Where installations are under 10 horse-power and only one motor is used, 85 per cent. Where installations are under 10 horse-power and more than one motor is used, 75 per cent. Where installations are from 10 to 49 horse-power, both inclusive, irrespective of number of motors, 65 per cent. Where installations are 50 horse-power or over, irrespective of number of motors, 55 per cent. The Purchaser shall at any time and from time to time have the right to test the motor or motors connected, and if it be found upon any such test that the actual maximum demand of such motor or motors exceeds the maximum estimated and fixed as above provided, then such actual maximum demand shall be deemed to be the maximum demand for the month in which such test is made and for each subsequent month thereafter until again changed by another test under the provision hereof.

As soon as practical after the end of each month the Purchaser shall render a bill to the customer for the amount due for such month, hereunder, and the customer shall pay said bill within ten days after its date; and if such bill is paid within said ten days the customer shall be entitled to a discount from the amount of the bill equal to one cent per kilowatt hour of the total consumption charged for therein.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained herein, the customer shall pay for each month's service hereunder a minimum charge of 50 cents per horse-power, or fraction thereof, of the total rate capacity of the motor or motors or other apparatus connected, for a fixed term of not less than twelve consecutive months; provided the customer shall have the option to pay instead of said monthly minimum charge a yearly minimum charge of \$2.00 per horse power, or fraction thereof, of the total rated capacity of the motor or motors or other apparatus connected.

The Purchaser shall furnish the city electricity for lighting of its streets, avenues, alleys, and public ways for such periods of time and at such prices as the city may, and shall, legally contract for; and the Purchaser shall not charge the city for electricity for such purposes more than \$20.00 per annum per 75 watt, nominally rated 60 candle power, series incandescent street light (or other type of light of equal illuminating power) when the City agrees to use and pay for not less than forty of such lights for a period of not less than three years. If the City shall contract for not less than

forty of said lights for such length of time, then the Purchaser shall furnish the City free of charge ten of such lights, located as the City and Purchaser may agree upon, for such length of time as the contract for said street lights shall run.

SECTION 5: The Purchaser shall indemnify the City and protect it from all damages, judgments, costs and expenses which may be legally obtained against the City by reason of the negligence of the Purchaser while occupying and using the City's streets, avenues, alleys and public places pursuant hereto.

SECTION 6: The Purchaser shall have the right, power and authority to make and enforce reasonable regulations, not inconsistent with the law, for its convenience and security as well as for that of the public, in operating said electric system, and shall have the right at all reasonable hours of the day to have access to the meters, wires, fixtures and connections on the consumers premises either for the purpose of inspection or to protect itself against abuse or fraud or to repair and preserve the same; and the Purchaser may require all consumers to sign a contract and to conform to all reasonable conditions and regulations before furnishing electric service.

The Purchaser shall have the right to adopt any schedule of classification of rates, within the maximum limits hereinabove prescribed, but all rates, rules and regulations employed by the Purchaser shall be uniform and apply alike to all consumers.

SECTION 7: The Purchaser of this franchise may transfer or assign the same, and all provisions of this franchise which are obligatory upon or which inure to the benefit of the Purchaser shall also be obligatory upon and shall inure to the benefit of all successors and assigns of the Purchaser.

SECTION 8: This franchise or privilege shall continue for a period of twenty years from and after the time the same shall be granted to the purchaser thereof.

SECTION 9: The Purchaser shall have said electric system installed and commence supplying the service provided for herein within twelve (12) months from the date of the acceptance and ratification of the bid for this franchise; otherwise the Purchaser shall forfeit to the city the sum of \$1,000.00 as agreed liquidated damages, and all rights under this franchise either in favor of the city or the Purchaser shall cease and the franchise be null and void. In order to protect the city in the payment of the said forfeit and damages, the Purchaser shall, at the time of the acceptance of his bid, deposit with the City Treasurer the sum of \$1,000.00 in cash, for such purpose, or execute and deliver to the City Treasurer a good and acceptable bond for such purpose in the amount of \$1,000.00.

SECTION 10: It shall be the duty of the Mayor of this city, as soon as practicable after the introduction of this ordinance, to sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder the above franchise at the City Hall in the City of Berea, Madison County, Kentucky, on some day to be fixed by him, after advertising same by publication for two consecutive weeks in "The Citizen", a newspaper of general circulation published in the city of Berea; and in making said sale, he shall receive no bid for a less amount than the cost of making this order and all costs attending said sale and the granting of said franchise, including the cost of advertising; and he shall report his actions hereunder at the next regular meeting of the City Council of Berea after said sale.

The City reserves the right to reject any bid.

SECTION 11: This ordinance shall take effect from and after its passage and publication as required by law.

J. L. GAY, Mayor.

ATTEST:

W. G. BEST, Clerk.
Given under my hand as Mayor of the City of Berea, Kentucky, this 13th day of February, 1917.

J. L. GAY, Mayor.

A RESOLUTION
Passed by the City Council of Berea, Kentucky, and approved by me as Mayor in regular session February 13, 1917:

Whereas, it is to the best interest of the City and greatly to be desired by the City, that its streets be lighted by electricity as soon as practicable; and, whereas, arrangements are now being made for the sale of a franchise for an electric system in said City; and, whereas, it will be necessary for the City, in order to secure the needed street lights, to make a contract with the Purchaser of said franchise for the erection and operation of same; now therefore,

Be It Resolved by the City Council of the City of Berea, Kentucky, that

the Mayor of said City be authorized, empowered and directed by the following ordinance, introduced herewith as a part of this resolution, and only as therein specified, to make a contract for said street lights, to wit:

An Ordinance Authorizing and Directing the Mayor of the City of Berea, Kentucky, to Make a Contract with the Purchaser of the Electric Franchise for Lighting the City's Streets, Public Ways and Public Places with Electricity Upon Certain Limited and Specified Terms and Conditions.

Whereas, the City of Berea has reserved the right in the Electric franchise, which, at this meeting of the Council, it has decided to offer for sale, to require the Purchaser thereof to furnish the City electricity for lighting its streets, avenues, alleys, public ways and public places under certain terms and conditions all as set forth in the last paragraph of Section 4 of said franchise; and,

Whereas, the City desires to avail itself of said right and to have placed in service as soon as practicable the 40 incandescent street lights, for which it is to pay, and the 10 incandescent street lights, which it is to receive free, all as set forth in said last paragraph of Section 4 of said franchise; and, therefore,

The City Council of the City of Berea, Madison County, Kentucky, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1: That the Mayor of the City of Berea, Kentucky, be and he is hereby authorized, empowered and directed, for and on behalf of the City, and in its name, to contract with the Purchaser and Grantee of said Electric Franchise, as soon as the same is granted, for forty (40) nominally rated sixty candle power, 75 watt, series incandescent, street lights, or other type of electric lights of equal or greater illuminating power, all night schedule, every night, for a period of three years, at the price of \$20.00 per year per light, payable quarterly. Said lights are to be erected, operated and maintained at such locations as the City may designate without expense to the City other than the said \$20.00 per light per annum. The City shall receive free of charge, in consideration of its taking and paying for the said 40 lights, ten lights (making 50 in all) of the same kind, which ten lights are to be located as the Grantee of the Franchise and the City, jointly, may agree upon and designate either in writing or by locations indicated on a map.

The contract shall require the party furnishing the lights to maintain sufficient current and voltage to operate the lights at their rated brilliancy and efficiency, except at times when the service is interrupted temporarily by accidents or conditions not caused by carelessness or neglect; to keep the lights, fixtures and equipment clean and in good order; and to have all of said lights in service within six (6) months from and after the date of the execution of said contract.

The City shall agree to pay the expenses of any changes in location and arrangement of the lights, made by its orders, after the same have once been located and erected according to its directions.

The City shall locate all lights promptly, and the locations selected, shall be indicated and designated upon a map showing the city's streets, and the Mayor shall make said map a part of the contract which he is hereby and herein authorized and directed to make.

The Mayor shall require the party with whom he contracts to agree to furnish the City any additional lights at the prices herein specified at locations along the lines already installed, if the city desires to use and contract for same during the life of this contract.

The said contract shall provide that if any of the lights fail for any cause to burn after 24 hours notice from the city that same are not operating, the city shall have the right to deduct an outage charge of six (6) cents per night per light for each light failing to operate; and all outage charges shall be deducted quarterly from the contract price.

The City, in order to fully and completely empower and direct the Mayor in the making of the contract provided for herein, and in order to facilitate the construction of the work made necessary by said contract, shall pass and enforce such ordinances, in addition hereto, as may be proper and necessary to carry out the provisions and purposes hereof.

SECTION 2: This ordinance shall take effect from and after its passage and publication as required by law.

J. L. GAY, Mayor.

ATTEST:

W. G. BEST, Clerk.
Given under my hand as Mayor of the City of Berea, Kentucky, this 13th day of February, 1917.
(Ad. 34.) J. L. GAY, Mayor.

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

FARMERS' MEETING

The Federal Farm Loan meeting Saturday was a great meeting. The attendance was good considering the weather.

The Federal Farm Loan Act was discussed by the District Agent, Mr. Collins, and County Agent, and many of the farmers joined the discussion. There will be another meeting Saturday afternoon at 2:00 o'clock, February 24. At this meeting a permanent Farmers Organization will be organized, and a Local Federal Farm Loan Organization will be discussed.

Other important farm questions, such as lime, fertilizer, and seeds will be discussed. All farmers should get in town for this meeting.

PUBLICATIONS OF FARM LOAN BOARD

The Federal Farm Loan Board has issued six circulars. Their titles are: 1. National Farm Loan Act—Organization, Management, Powers and Limitations. 2. How Farmers may Form a National Farm Loan Association. 3. New Mortgages for Old. A story illustrating the practical application of the Federal Farm Loan Act. 4. The Federal Farm Loan Act. 5. The Farm Loan Primer. 6. Farm Loan Bonds.

Any or all of these circulars may be procured by applying directly to Federal Farm Loan Bureau, Treasury Building, Washington, D. C.

THE ROCHDALE PIONEERS

Modern co-operation had its real birthplace in the town of Rochdale, Lancashire, on December 21, 1844. The town is today the Mecca of international co-operators. From that store, hired at \$50 per annum, containing \$70 worth of fixtures and trade utensils, and \$70 in merchandise, consisting of small quantities of "flour, butter, sugar, and oatmeal," has arisen that mighty movement, so wide spread in its beneficent operations that some years ago it was described by Lord Rosebery as a "state within a state;" one in which, in the judgement of modern co-operators, because of its "democratic organization, its magnitude, its comprehensive activities, and its working class executives, is the world's industrial and economic phenomenon."

These twenty-eight Rochdale Pioneers deliberately set out, as they themselves expressed it, "to arrange the powers of production, distribution, education and government by collecting \$140 by the modest contribution of 4 cents each week. Three collectors were appointed to visit the members every Sunday and they would probably have to walk altogether twenty miles each week to get the money." The details may sound trivial and incidental. They are mentioned as indicative of the determination and spirit of mutual help at the cost of personal sacrifice, which is one of the features essential to the success of the co-operative movement.

While the twenty-eight co-operators in Rochdale in 1844 took one year to collect \$140 capital, to-day 28,601 co-operators in that town have a capital of \$2,448,865, did a trade in 1911 of \$3,011,070, and made a net profit of \$506,735.

It will be seen, therefore, that to-day there are hundreds, probably thousands, of working men in Rochdale who could go down to their co-operative store and each draw the aggregate amount it took the

pioneers a year to collect from each other. Co-operation has not only given working men better and more wholesome food, better opportunities for education and recreation, avoided the possibility of food combines and enabled them to build and furnish their homes but it has placed in their hands something which they never possessed before, CAPITAL with which to cater to their own needs, instead of being "concentrated for the aggrandizement of the few and the tyrannical exploitation of the many."

The pioneers were organized under the following rules:

1. "Capital should be of their own providing and bear a fixed rate of interest.
2. Only the purest provisions obtainable should be supplied to the members.
3. Honest measures should prevail.
4. Market prices should be charged and no credit given or asked.
5. Profits should be divided in proportion to the total amount of purchases made by each member (with deduction for dividend and education as herein noted: See 1 and 8.)
6. The principle of "one member, one vote," should obtain and the equality of sexes in membership.
7. The management should be in the hands of the officers and committee elected periodically.
8. That a definite percentage of profits should be allotted to education."

COMMUNITY CO-OPERATION

Only in recent years have the merchants found it good business to locate certain lines of trade in one place—shoe stores, auto supplies, art stores, or any line of special merchandising side by side. He who thinks to get trade by putting his store as far from competitors as possible is on the road to bankruptcy. When people start out to buy shoes they want to go where shoes are on sale in abundance.

Only here and there have the farmers discovered the same secret of business success. The farmer who insists on his rights to raise a different breed than his neighbors has failed to catch the spirit of successful business. Whether it be crops or animals, communities should pull together to advance that variety or breed which has proven most profitable in that locality.

By so doing they can build up a trade center in their special lines. And a community may have several special lines, the same breed of horses, of dairy or beef cattle, of poultry, sheep, hogs, and the same variety of corn, of wheat or other crops.

When a buyer wants a carload of dairy cattle he will cross several states to get into a community where he can get the breed of his seeking in car lots. If a buyer wants a choice shipment of grain he will more likely find what he wants in a community where all grow that one variety. It will have greater uniformity than mixed lots and the advantage of being able to select from a whole community is the same advantage that the buyer of shoes has who finds many shoe stores close together.

There is purely local advantage in uniformity of breeds of animals and varieties of crops, which makes it easier to get breeding stock, with no liability of mixing breeds in case stock get together, or mixing varieties of crops by wind or other-

BURDEN OF POOR ROADS.

Communities which have a large proportion of permanent roads are helpless.

The roads must be maintained, and the cost is constantly rising as auto traffic increases.

Maintenance is even now being paid out of the proceeds of bond issues, which should go only for new work.

The conclusion is plain:

It is better to build a few miles each year of permanent roads, on which the maintenance cost will be small, than a larger mileage of a less satisfactory road.

Earth and gravel roads have their place as feeders to the main highways and for districts too thinly populated to bear the expense of better construction. Light traffic does not require more.

But where traffic is heavy and the community demands good roads the right way is to build permanently, for permanence means least cost.—United States Department of Agriculture Bulletin.

GROWTH IN ROAD BUILDING.

Great Increase of Expenditures Coincident With Coming of Auto.

It is no mere figure of speech to say that the growth of road building marks advances in civilization, and for that reason there should be general grati-



IMPROVED ROADS COINCIDENT WITH COMING OF THE AUTOMOBILE.

fication over the figures which have been made known by the bureau of public roads in Washington, says the Philadelphia Inquirer. According to the statistics, the expenditures for road and bridge building in the United States have increased from about \$50,000,000 a year in 1904 to \$282,000,000 in 1915, or more than 250 per cent. In the same period the expenditures under state supervision have increased from a few million a year to something like \$80,000,000 a year.

These figures are amazingly impressive, and they mark the transition from an era when we were credited with the worst roads in the world to one where we can look forward to a favorable comparison with the oldest nations of Europe. The pioneers of this country had to fight nature and many hardships, but we long ago reached the stage where the importance of good roads became recognized, and now all who are concerned in the movement seem to be imbued with the idea of making up for lost time.

It will be noticed that the great advance in improved roads has been coincident with the coming and the development of the automobile. Every new automobile that is manufactured means at least one new and enthusiastic advocate of better roads. The local, state and federal authorities have joined in the movement, and as a consequence we are able to record figures which tell a most impressive story. And, while the automobilists have been the chief factor in stimulating this desire for modern and first class roads, they have not been the only beneficiaries of the movement. All of the people have profited, and most of all the farmers, who have thus been enabled to find an easy and convenient method of marketing their products. The good roads have also aided in the extension of the rural free delivery service of the postoffice department, and this has been of inestimable benefit to those far removed from the large centers of population.

Activity in Illinois.

Distribution has been made of the Illinois state automobile fund for 1916-17. Nearly a million dollars was distributed to the various counties of the state by the state highway commission. The exact amount is \$900,000. This is the amount appropriated for the year 1916-17 by the last general assembly, and it was contributed by the automobilists of the state in license.

Inasmuch as each county must appropriate a similar amount in order to get the money the allotment means that \$2,000,000 will be spent on the roads of the state this fall and next spring besides the thousands spent by counties which have voted bond issues.

Where this community co-operation exists the greatest excellence should prevail for all can profit by the success or failures which mean nothing to those raising a different variety or breed.

HOME DEPARTMENT

Conducted by Miss Julia H. Nichol, Director of Home Science

LAUNDRY HINTS

A Thought of Washing Day

The clothes line is a Rosary Of household help and care; Each little saint the mother loves Is represented there.

And when across her garden plot She walks with thoughtful heed, I should not wonder if she told Each garment for a bead.

For Celia's scarlet stockings hang Beside Amelia's skirt, And Bilbo's breeches, which of late Were sadly smeared with dirt. Von Kerchief small, wiped bitter tears For ill-success at school; This pinafore was torn in strife Twixt Fred and little Jule.

And that device of finer web, Adorned over costly lace, At some gay fashion place.

A stranger passing, I salute The household in its wear, And smile to think how near of kin And love and toil and prayer. —Julia Ward Howe.

In laundry work, the first and most important thing is water, and plenty of it. It is the greatest of all cleansers; for with plenty of water and plenty of time, one could, with rubbing, cleanse almost anything.

Water may be classed as of two kinds, hard and soft. Soft water produces a lather quickly, and dissolves soap rapidly, but hard water which contains mineral substances takes a long time to make a lather with soap. For laundry work it is important that the water be soft so the soap can do its work more properly; if nothing but hard water is obtainable it must be softened or "broke" as it is sometimes called. To do this, some chemical is usually added to the water, such as sal soda, lye, borax or ammonia. Proportion—one tablespoon of sal soda or borax, to each gallon of water. Dissolve material in hot water before putting in the boiler. See that it is entirely dissolved, otherwise it may injure the clothes. When the water boils, skim and strain before using.

When ammonia is used, have enough so as to counteract the minerals, but the water should not be hot, as this evaporates the ammonia and causes it to lose its strength.

"Temporary" hard water, contains lime and may be softened by boiling. The old-fashioned way is to put a glass bottle in the water which is being boiled, so that the lime and other impurities will be found adhering to the bottle.

Water that contains iron should not be used because it will cause

rust spots on the clothes if the soap is not thoroughly washed out. Some bluing contains iron and cause rust spots to form on clothes if the soap hasn't been thoroughly washed out.

To Clear Muddy or Dirty Water Water that contains a great deal of sand may be cleared by using one table spoon of alum dissolved in hot water, for each gallon of water used. This precipitates the dirt to the bottom; and the top which is now clean, may be poured off and used.

Laundry Soap

"Of two countries, with an equal amount of population, we may declare with positive certainty that the wealthiest and most highly civilized is that which consumes the greatest weight of soap."—Liebig.

Next to the water in the scale of importance comes soap. Soap unites with the dirt in the clothes and loosens it; then the water washes it out.

Buy a good quality of laundry soap. Buy it by the box and un-wrap it, let it dry and season, which makes it last a great deal longer, and besides such a plan is much more economical than buying a few bars at a time.

Save the small pieces of soap to shave into the boiler.

It is better to buy soap than to make it at home, as the saving is hardly equal to the trouble of making it. Still, one can use up the fats and grease from the kitchen in this way.

Hard Soap

The fats, greases, etc., should first be clarified by boiling with several pieces of raw potatoes, then skimmed and strained thru cheese cloth.

Now take 2½ pints of cold water in a granite iron dish, and add 1 pound best lye. (Be careful not to get any on the hands, because it will eat them if it falls on them).

Allow mixture to stand and cool till the temperature is about 70 degrees. Now take 6½ pounds of clarified fat and warm till melted but do not boil. Slowly pour the lye on the grease, stirring meanwhile, and then when about the consistency of thin honey, pour into wet pans. Do not stir too long. When cold, cut the soap into cakes.

Soft Soap

Take 7½ pounds of potash, 10 pounds of grease and 40 gallons of water. Dissolve the potash in a pan of water, add about ¼ of the grease, and heat. Now, mix in the remainder of the grease and add the rest of the water gradually for several days. It will be ready for use in about two weeks.

We will follow up this article with some hints on the washing of various fabrics, methods used to set and freshen colors and practical ways of removing stains.

CINCINNATI MARKETS

Flour, Hay and Grain.

Flour—Winter patent \$8.75@9.25, winter fancy \$9.25@9.75, winter family \$7.75@8.25, winter extras \$6.75@7.25, low-grade \$6.25@6.75, hard patent \$8.75@9.25.

Corn—No. 3 white \$1.05@1.06, No. 1 yellow \$1.05@1.06, No. 3 mixed \$1.05@1.06, white ear \$1.03@1.05.

Hay—No. 1 timothy \$15@16, No. 2 \$13@14, No. 3 \$12@13, No. 1 clover mixed \$15@15.50, No. 2 \$14@14.50, No. 1 clover \$17@17.50, No. 2 \$16@16.50.

Oats—No. 2 white \$1.61@1.62, standard white \$1.60@1.61, No. 3 white \$1.59@1.60, No. 4 white \$1.58@1.59, No. 2 mixed \$1.59@1.60, No. 3 mixed \$1.58@1.59, No. 4 mixed \$1.57@1.58.

Wheat—No. 2 red \$1.88@1.90, No. 3 red \$1.84@1.87, No. 4 red \$1.55@1.56.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 42c, centralized creamery extras 40c, firsts 36c, seconds 33c, dairy fancy 32c. Eggs—Prime firsts 43c, firsts 42c, ordinary firsts 40c, seconds 38c. Over, 22c; broilers, 1½ lb and under, 22c; broilers, 1½ lb and under, 31c, fryers, over 1½ lb, 24c; fowls, 5 lbs and over, 20½; under 5 lbs, 20½c; roosters, 15c.

Live Stock.

Cattle—Shippers \$8@10.50; butcher steers, extra \$9.75@10.25, good to choice \$8.75@9.50, common to fair \$6@8; heifers, extra \$8.75@9.35, good to choice \$8@8.75, common to fair \$6@7.75; cows, extra \$7.75@8.25, good to choice \$6.50@7.50, common to fair \$5.50@6.25, canners \$4.50@5.40, stockers and feeders \$5@8.

Bulls—Bologna \$7@8, fat bulls \$8@8.50. Calves—Extra \$13, fair to good \$12@13, common and large \$6@10.

Hogs—Selected heavy shippers \$12.65, good to choice packers and butchers \$12.60@12.65, mixed packers \$12.50@12.65, stags \$7.50@10.50, common to choice heavy fat sows \$8.50@11.65, light shippers \$11.50@11.75, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$8@10.25.

Sheets of paper pass for money in Corfu. One sheet buys one quart of rice and twenty sheets a piece of hemp cloth.

HOW TO DYE FADED CLOTHES NEW

COLORS.—A visit to the dye bath simply transforms sun-struck curtains, pillow covers and draperies into new goods. The slight stiffening which cretonne, art ticking and chintzes have when first bought can be renewed by using bran water instead of starch. Cook two cupsful of the bran in half a gallon of water twenty minutes and put it in the final rinsing water. This gives just the proper dressing.

It is a help for the beginning dyer to know something of the results which various colors will produce.

- Blue over brown produces dark seal brown.
- Blue over purple produces dark plum.
- Blue over green produces bluish green.
- Blue over yellow produces green.
- Blue over red produces purple.
- Light blue over orange produces brown.
- Light blue over green produces peacock blue.
- Light blue over pink produces lavender.
- Cardinal over navy blue produces light purple.
- Maroon over dark green produces plum.
- Maroon over navy blue produces dark purple.
- Red over dark green produces black.
- Red over orange produces scarlet.
- Red over green produces brown.
- Red over lavender produces wine.
- Red over blue produces purple.
- Yellow over red produces scarlet.
- Yellow over blue produces green.
- Yellow over green produces light green.
- Yellow over brown produces golden brown.

WAR'S EFFECT ON RUGS.

How the Price of Beautiful Floor Coverings Has Risen.

Said a rug expert recently: "I should say offhand that about 20 per cent of the increase in rug prices is due to conditions in the dye trade, 40 per cent to the falling off in wool imports and 25 per cent to shortage of labor. The remaining 15 per cent may be accounted for by increased transportation charges and by the fact that the rug manufacturers, owing to the fluctuating conditions, are inclined to safeguard their own profits a little more closely than before the war."

"In general it is correct to say that the price of domestic rugs has advanced from 25 to 45 per cent over the prices that were asked before the European war began. Thus a Wilton that could be bought for \$50 a year and a half ago must now sell at \$75; an Axminster or Brussels velvet rug that cost then \$27.50 must now sell for \$35 or \$40 and is expected to advance to \$45 in the near future."

"The most popular moderate priced rug at the present time is the Axminster. It is constantly gaining in popular favor over that old time favorite the Brussels rug, and some manufacturers have even discontinued their Brussels weaves. Of the Axminsters the Chinese patterns, these being duplicates of Chinese designs, are especially favorites. Different shades of blue, such as delft, indigo and the so called old blue shades, are considered the most desirable. The blue is generally in the groundwork. These Chinese designs were first put out in domestic rugs about three years ago and at once met with popular favor. Let me say that the housewife who is able to get a special priced, marked down rug is fortunate, for this means that she is getting a rug that has been for some time in stock and so is dyed in the safer dyes that were obtainable before the war. Carpet manufacturers have now warned all their customers that the dyes now used are more likely to mellow and weaken than those formerly used."

"In buying Axminster and velvet rugs of medium grades better service will be secured from the seamless rugs."

How to Stop a Leak in a Gas or Water Pipe.

A leak in a gas or water pipe frequently causes no end of damage before the plumber can be called. Still it can be stopped temporarily with a filling mixture made of yellow kitchen soap and whitening mixed in a thick paste. When your wash boiler or any pot or kettle begins to leak at any unexpected moment you can save the day with an emergency cement made by mixing the white of an egg with fine coal or wood ashes until it forms a thick paste. Plaster this over the hole on the outside of the vessel and then hold it over the fire until the egg is baked and the cement hardens.

How to Clean Silver With Just Whitening and Oil.

When silver is very much tarnished, and this is often the case when it has been put away for some time and not used, it is a good idea to clean it with oil and whitening. Take an old piece of cloth or rag, dip one corner of it in the oil—lard can be used instead if more convenient—then in the powdered whitening, and rub the black marks with it. They will gradually disappear with this treatment, and the silver must then be rubbed with clean dry whitening and polished with a soft leather.

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- A Mountain Paper

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E. & S. FREY, BALTIMORE, MD.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of Sunday School Course of Moody Bible Institute.)
(Copyright, 1917, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR FEBRUARY 18

JESUS HEALS NOBLEMAN'S SON.

LESSON TEXT—John 4:43-54.
GOLDEN TEXT—As thou hast believed, so be it done unto thee.—Matt. 9:13.

This event occurred a few days after that of last Sunday's lesson. It was Jesus' second miracle in Cana. John the Baptist is still preaching, and Jesus is closing the first year of his ministry and beginning his work in Galilee. Teachers should bring a vivid picture of Galilee to their classes, as that was one of the important fields to which our Master devoted much of his time. (For description see some good Bible dictionary.) The people of that land were more worldly, less bound by conventionalities, and more accessible to the teachings which Jesus brought than those of Judea. Josephus says they were "fond of innovations, and disposed to changes."

I. Supplication (Testing) vv. 43-49. Jesus left the revival at Samaria (vv. 39-44) and returned to Galilee. His own people of Nazareth refused to accept him "for a prophet hath no honor in his own country." It was in Galilee that he had his great victories. Here he was welcome (v. 45) because they had known the things that he did at Jerusalem, the report of which was brought back by those who had visited the feast (John 2:14-17). In Cana (Ch. 2:11) one came to him who was a king's officer, one who was used to command, and whose great personal need overcame any prejudice (Matt. 9:18; Luke 7:2). God uses afflictions oftentimes to drive us to him, and the most effective way to induce men to come to Jesus is to bring them to recognize their need which he alone can supply. The lad was "at the point of death," hence the father's journey of twenty miles from Capernaum to Cana, seeking help. We have here the weakness of faith indicated in verse forty-eight, in that the man would not believe except he should see signs and wonders. We have also the earnestness of the man in verse 49. "Sir, come down ere my child die." Man's extremity is ever God's opportunity. Not only extreme cases of sickness can be brought to him, but extreme cases of sin as well (1 Tim. 1:15; Heb. 7:25). He can heal not only those who are "at the point of death" but those who are already dead (Eph. 2:1). The child was dying, the father had not strength to wait to see wonders, but he could and did trust Jesus to heal his son.

II. Surrender (Trusting) vv. 50-51. When the soldier took Jesus at his word, he surrendered his previous conception, and accepted the word of God; literally acting upon his belief. He went his way because he believed. He did not ask Jesus again to go to Capernaum. We must not confuse this kind of faith, however, with his having accepted Jesus as Savior. He accepted Jesus only as healer. We have men today who will accept Jesus Christ in the perfection of his character and the purity of his teachings but who will not accept him to be their personal Savior. Such men want to receive the benefits of Christianity, failing to recognize its spiritual power and authority.

III. Satisfaction (Triumph) (vv. 52-54). The father's faith rose to the need for "the believed the word that Jesus spake." That word did not seem at all probable, but it was enough. The word of Jesus who is, himself, the truth, is a sure and more reasonable ground of faith than any amount of speculation. This father's walk from Cana to Capernaum was a walk of faith. He had nothing but a bare promise to support him, yet on his return he found his son living (v. 52). On this word of Jesus he, himself, believed, and his whole house. It seems improbable that this could be otherwise if he were an honest man.

IV. Suggestions (1) The living, personal presence of Christ is not needed. It was a wise provision of God's economy that Christ should have returned to heaven. (2) Acts are the true indications of our faith. God's written revelation and the revelation of his son, the Living Word, and the witness of the experience of God's saints are sufficient facts upon which to base faith. (3) Faith is progressive. Notice the growth from verses 48 to 50 and 53. At first the man believed in Jesus' power; then he believed in Jesus' word, and believed in Jesus, himself; then he reaches the highest point in that he does not believe alone, for his whole house believed with him. (4) Faith is the source of all Christian gifts and graces. We have an advantage over these Galileans of nearly nineteen centuries of what Christ has wrought among the peoples of the earth among those who have believed on him. He has been tried and proved, and the gifts of God's grace, eternal life, the gifts of the Spirit are all conditioned upon our faith in him and in the Lord Jesus.

Our salvation from sin, our effectiveness as disciples and followers depend upon our faith in Jesus Christ as our Savior from sin, and as our Lord and Master.

Gems In Verse

THE END OF THE ROAD.

Who have passed our three-score years and ten,
Have learned what courage
human hearts must hold,
And how, for life's last test,
we pray again
For courage to be old.

We do not realize our fleeting days,
We watch the sweep of life and feel its thrill,
Admire its progress, its achievements
And share its service still.

Until some day the tasks once lightly met
Grow strangely irksome to our weakened hold;
Our steps are slow, we helplessly forget,
And know that we are old.

The young companions use for the lapse
Of memory, for failing eye and ear,
They smile at us, indulgently, perhaps,
To them old age is dear.

Oh, strong, glad heart of youth, it is
not so!
Though ends the road among the falling
leaves,
An open gate beyond the sunset glow
The truthful soul perceives.

Of earthly blessings age is not the least.
Bereave its twilight sky, the journey past.
Like that rare draft at Cana's marriage
feast,
Life's best wine is the last.

—Frances E. Pope.

REMEMBER BOYS MAKE MEN.

When you see a ragged urchin
Standing wistful in the street,
With torn hat and kneeless trousers,
Dirty face and bare, red feet,
Pass not by the child unheeding,
Smile upon him. Mark me, when
He's grown he'll not forget it,
For, remember, boys make men.

When the buoyant youthful spirits
Overflow in boyish freak,
Hide your child in gentle accents;
Do not in your anger speak.
You must sow in youthful bosoms
Seeds of tender mercies; then
Fruit will grow and bear good fruitage,
When the erring boys are men.

Have you ever seen a grandfellow
With his eyes aglow with joy,
Bring to mind some act of kindness,
Something said to him a boy?
Or relate some slight or coldness,
With a brow all clouded, when
He said they were too thoughtless
To remember boys make men?

Let us try to add some pleasures
To the life of every boy,
For each child needs tender interest
In its sorrow and its joy.
Call your boys home by your brightness;
They'll avoid a gloomy den
And seek for comfort elsewhere,
And, remember, boys make men.

—Unidentified.

MY QUEST.

I sought for Love o'er the ocean wide,
In a distant place beyond the sea,
For his smile with a passionate voice
I cried,
But only the waves moaned back
to me.

I sought for Love on the mountain high,
Where the clouds blew white on the
misty air.
Brave and sweet and long was my cry,
But echo returned my unanswered
prayer.

I sought for Love on the desert drear,
With yearning lips and heart aflame,
Calling, "Come to me, my sweet,
my dear!"
But, alas, and alas, Love never came.

I went back weary and worn and spent,
With broken spirit and wounded pride;
Then my soul was filled with glad content,
For Love waited there at my own
side.

—Mary Wilson Todd.

TARDINESS.

They say it is a rule
In every kind of school
That he who comes too late
Within the entrance gate
Must listen to the teacher's scold,
And lots of dreadful things be told!

I wonder can't there be
On mountain, plain or sea
A school of any sort,
A kingdom or a court,
Where folks can come a little late
Without a scolding—which they hate!

—Anonymous.

DEBTS.

My debt to you, beloved,
Is one I cannot pay
In any coin of any realm
On any reckoning day.

For where is he shall figure
The debt, when all is said,
To one who makes you dream again
When all the dreams were dead?

Or where is the appraiser
Who shall the claim compute
Of one who makes you sing again
When all the songs were mute?

—Jessie B. Rittenhouse.

A HAND ON THE SHOULDER.

When a man ain't got a cent,
And he's feeling kind of blue,
And the clouds hang dark and
heavy
And won't let the sunshine
through.

It's a great thing, oh, my brethren,
For a fellow just to lay
His hand upon your shoulder
In a friendly sort of way!

It makes a man feel curious,
It makes the teardrops start,
And you sort of feel a flutter
In the region of the heart.
You can't look up and meet his eyes;
You don't know what to say
When his hand is on your shoulder
In a friendly sort of way.

Oh, the world's a curious compound,
With its honey and its gall,
With its cares and bitter crosses,
But a good word after all,
And a good God must have made it—
Leastways, that is what I say,
When a hand is on my shoulder
In a friendly sort of way.

—Author Unknown.

WHY SHE LAUGHED.

He explained it clearly to her:
"Wise men hesitate, you see,
None but fools will say they're cer-
tain."

"Are you sure of that?" said she.
"Yes," he answered, "I am certain—
Certain as can be of that."
Then he stood amazed and wondered
Just what she was laughing at.

—Exchange.

COMMON COLDS

The most prevalent illness in the United States is the common cold, a disease group included under one name and considered of such minor importance that vital statistics do not record the enormous number of persons who are annually subjected to suffering, inconvenience, and economic loss thereby. Remarkable as it may seem, the widespread familiarity with this condition has bred a contempt which hides its seriousness, yet when the sum total of the ravages committed by common colds is made, it becomes evident that instead of being a group of trivial affections, common colds must be classed as serious diseases.

The phrase "common colds" like "charity," covers a multitude of sanitary sins, and curiously enough, the name has been applied to a group of affections which far from depending absolutely on cold, are frequently the direct result of living in close, overheated surroundings having a lower relative humidity than the driest desert known to man.

The word "cold" means an acute infection of the lining membranes of the nose, tonsils, throat and large bronchial tubes. The process may be even more extensive and amount to a general infection of the entire body. All of the breathing apparatus excepting the smaller terminal portions in the lungs may be involved, and as a matter of fact the disease may, and often does, spread to these, producing pneumonia. In this connection it may be pointed out that pneumonia kills more people in the United States than any other disease excepting tuberculosis and heart disease. Many pneumonias begin as a common cold. Colds do not produce tuberculosis, yet, unfortunately what is considered as a cold may be in reality the first symptoms of white plague.

The causes of colds are multiform and not entirely understood. In every case, however, they are dependent upon the growth and activity of living germs which are always received from other people. It is true that almost everybody harbors disease organisms in the mouth and nose and that these, under favorable conditions, will produce a cold in their host. But these germs in every case were received from some other person. In other words, colds are infectious. It used to be thought that sitting in a draft or a prolonged stay in the swimming pool would produce a cold. This is erroneous, but the chilling of the body which the draft produces and the weakening of the vital forces caused by too long a swim, lower the powers of resistance and permit germs, which have been hitherto harmless to their host, to produce their disastrous effects.

It is not necessary to describe a cold. Everybody is familiar with it in all its variations, from the simple ordinary coryza, which is a polite running at the nose, to the sore throat, the aching chest, fever, and generally "knocked out" feeling. The cough, the sneeze, the headache and the varying degrees of inefficiency which a cold produces are, alas, only too well known. Common colds occur in epidemics and are distinctly contagious. They sweep through an entire household, an entire city, an entire state, attacking the young, the adolescent, the middle aged and frequently carrying off the aged, the weak and the debilitated. Schools, factories, stores are suddenly crippled by epidemics of this sort and the complications and serious disorders following the disease add to the great economic loss produced in this way. Infection of the cavities beneath the cheeks and brows, ear disarrangements, chronic lung infections, rheumatism, heart disorders, kidney impairment and depressed vitality may all follow in the train of this widespread infection.

To prevent a cold, it is necessary, first of all, to keep the body resistance at a high point of efficiency. This means that the body machinery should be kept in good order at all times. Good, wholesome food in proper amount, plenty of sleep, the careful attendance to the voiding of the body waste, the taking of regular exercise in open air, keeping the body clean, keeping the mouth and nose clean, the avoidance of hot, stuffy, dusty rooms, the avoidance of exposure to sudden changes of temperature, the prevention of chilling of the body either by cold or wet, are all protective measures. It should be borne in mind, however, that even robust persons may contract colds from people who have them.

The germs of cold leave the body in the secretions of the mouth and nose. They enter the body through the same route. Thus a careless sneezer and the person who does

Washington

NO mists of years can hide him.
No shadow of the night.
He stands, a glowing vision,
Upon a sainted height.
A mighty man, a righteous man,
His name is writ in light.

When ice had locked the valley
And winds swept to and fro
And men grew faint with hunger
He knelt in drifted snow,
This tender man, this loving man,
And prayed in bitter woe.

His name is shrined by Freedom.
No name is held more dear.
His glory shines the clearer
With every passing year—
A sainted fame, a deathless name,
A soul we all revere.

—W. R. Rose in Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Star Stones.

Both rubies and sapphires are occasionally met with as "star stones"—that is, opaque gems, showing the perfect stately rays of a star. A star ruby is excessively rare, but the star sapphire is fairly common.

not cover his mouth and nose when he coughs are breeders of these infections. The little living bodies which cause colds are so small that a million could rest on the head of a pin. When a person coughs or sneezes a fine spray carrying with it untold numbers of these germs is spread into the surrounding atmosphere to a distance of several feet and may be easily taken to the mouth and nose with respired air. More direct contact such as kissing, the common drinking cup, the common roller towel, by pipes, toys, pencils, fingers, food, and other things which have been contaminated by the mouth and nose secretions of a person having a cold may carry the disease.

It is an obligation on the part of persons having colds to see to it that they do not spread these colds to somebody else. The person who neglects to cover his nose and mouth when he sneezes and coughs, the careless spitter, the person who permits his germ-laden discharges to contaminate things which are going to be handled by other people is a menace to the community. If such a person uses public swimming pools, if he is not amenable to reason and persists in distributing his infection, he should be avoided as a spreader of pestilence.

A good deal has been said about hardening people so that they will not contract colds. There is an element of danger in this since to expose a weak person to the rigors of cold bath and cold drafts is apt to lower resistance, thus favoring the very conditions which it is desired to avoid. At the same time, it should not be forgotten, that the Arctic explorer does not ordinarily have colds so long as he stays out in the open and that it is not the engineer and fireman in the cold, drafty cab who have colds but those who ride in the close, dusty, overheated coaches behind. When all is said, it must be admitted that dusty, unventilated rooms perhaps play the greatest role in producing colds.

Since colds are a serious condition they should be treated as such. A great many people think that they have an infallible remedy for breaking up a cold. This may be harmless in itself but usually it is not and consists of a combination of harmless drugs and alcohol, the latter usually preponderating. The sufferer takes these preparations in large quantities and if he is strong enough he may survive them and eventually get the best of his cold. Self medication or medication by untrained persons is always dangerous. It is especially dangerous to those having colds and should always be scrupulously avoided. As a rule, much time, inconvenience and suffering will be obviated by consulting an intelligent physician promptly. If this is not practicable a brisk saline may be taken and the patient put to bed. This gives his body an opportunity to regain its vitality and at the same time isolates him from other people. The sick room should be well ventilated and the windows so opened as to keep the air moving freely. It is also wise to moisten the air a little bit by putting a pan of water on the radiator or over the register or on the stove. The handkerchiefs and bedding used by the patient should be sterilized by boiling.

Kissing, and the use of drinking cups and towels, etc., in common with other members of the household should be forbidden, it being borne in mind constantly that colds are infectious and readily spread from one person to another.

SIX DOORS

FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Bricklaying, Printing, Commerce and Telegraphy.

FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and Typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid progress.

3rd Door—Berea's General Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going thru College and desire more general education. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their course of study. Read Dinsmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Science, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole Institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	SPRING TERM	ACADEMY	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	4.00	5.00	5.00
Board, 5 weeks	6.75	6.75	6.75
Amount due March 28	15.75	17.75	18.75
Board 5 weeks, due May 2	6.75	6.75	6.75
Total for Term	\$22.50	\$24.50	\$25.50

* This does not include the dollar deposit nor money for books or laundry.

Special Expenses in Addition to Incidental Fee—Business

	Fall	Winter	Spring
Stenography and Typewriting	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$10.00
Bookkeeping (brief course)	14.00	12.00	10.00
Bookkeeping (regular course)	7.00	6.00	5.00
Business course for students in other departments:			
Stenography	10.50	9.00	7.50
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument	7.00	6.00	5.00
Com. Law., Com. Geog., Com. Arith., or Penmanship, each	2.10	1.80	1.50

In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term. Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

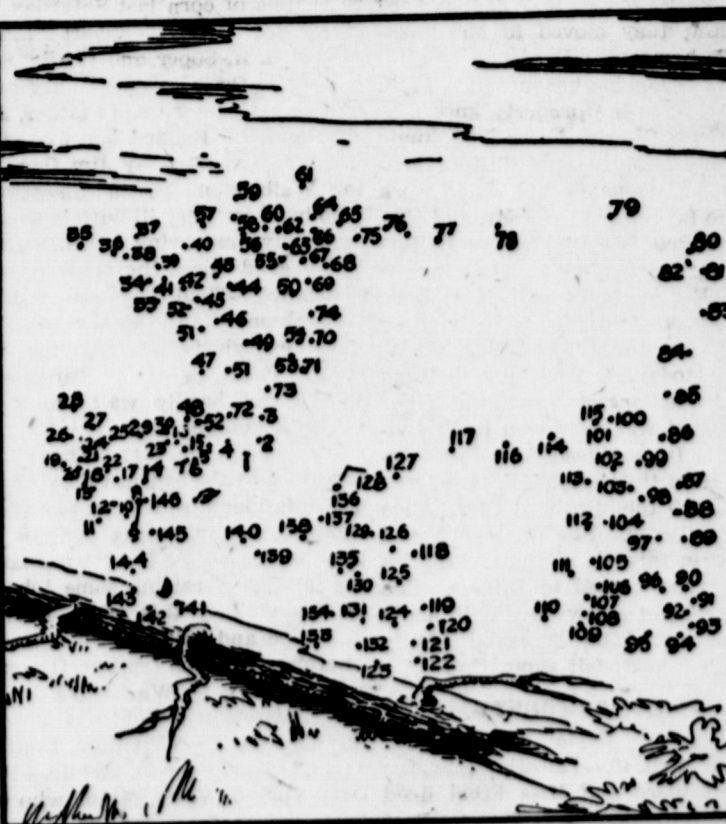
It is a great advantage to continue during winter and spring and have a full year of continuous study. Many young people waste time in the public schools going over and over the same things when they might be improving much faster by coming to Berea and starting in on new studies with some of the best young men and women from other counties and states.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health, and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

Spring Term opens March 28th. Rooms nearly all taken. Don't come unless room is engaged by a dollar sent to your friend, the Secretary.

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Ky

Fill In Picture Puzzle No. 7



THE rhinoceros you drew in No. 6 is fierce, isn't it? It is one of the most dangerous beasts when attacked. It charges like a bull, with its head down. Its horns are very strong. What chance would an unarmed man have against him, children? Still, man captures him, and the horns are useful. They are carved into whip handles and other articles. The next picture that you will draw, starting from No. 1 to 2, 4, etc., will make you think of cold weather.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

College Men and Women THE CHURCH NEEDS YOU

She offers position and service to trained laymen and women as well as to ministers and missionaries. President McAfee will gladly send literature or advise with you.

PRESBYTERIAN TRAINING SCHOOL
Indiana Ave. and 5th St., Chicago, Ill.

JACKSON COUNTY

Carico

Carico, Feb. 12.—Mrs. Eliza Tussey is very poorly. Dr. Goodman is the attending physician. Mr. and Mrs. Scott Tussey were visiting the latter's father and mother. Mr. and Mrs. Jones Dunn, of Horse Lick from Friday till Sunday. The Revs. Matt Woods, Tom Clark and James Cole held a meeting at old Bond school house Sunday. Ove Tussey sold four nice hogs last week for \$100.

Herd

Herd, Feb. 10.—I. S. McGeorge returned home the other day from the burial of his brother-in-law, Z. A. Howard. Miss Jewel McGeorge paid Miss Icy Former a visit Friday night. Several of the boys had a big mink chase the other day but he out-did the boys and got away; so he is not yet through eating rabbits and muskrats. Born to Mr. and Mrs. Carter Davis of this place, a fine boy. They named him Clyde. Miss Myrtle Farmer of this place has gone to Lexington to visit her brother. E. B. Flannery of this place sold a horse to Billie Hamilton of Tyner for \$125. Misses Martha and Icy Farmer visited Miss Ella Simpson last Saturday night and Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Andy Pierson and daughter, Ruth, of this place, have been visiting Mr. Pierson's parents at Green Hall. Miss Mattie Parker of Burning Springs is visiting her sister, Mrs. Ethel McGeorge of this place. Meredith Simpson and family of Gray Hawk were visiting friends and relatives here last week. Henry McGeorge of Station Camp was visiting friends and relatives here a few days last week.

Bond

Bond, Feb. 10.—Last Sunday was the worst snow storm for many years. J. T. Brewer has been on the sick list but is now able to be out again. Little Stella Taylor was badly burned this week by a kettle of boiling water turning over on her feet and legs. Lawrence Cornett and wife are visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Turner. Born to Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Parrett, a fine girl. C. B. Davidson and family and Bev. Davidson and family are moving to Trenton, O. G. C. Purkey has moved to the Garrett Ingram farm on Wolf Branch. Justice Willis has moved to his new house on John Wells' farm. Wm. Davis has moved to the place vacated by Mr. Willis. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Baldwin, who left here more than a year ago, have recently returned. School closed at this place yesterday. Nath York and wife have moved to W. D. York's farm at the old water mill.

Tyner

Tyner, Feb. 11.—We are still having winter weather with lots of snow and ice. W. J. Jones and son Jett contemplate going to Lexington this week to purchase a pair of percheron mares. Married February 1, Mrs. Mattie Moore to Will Shepherd of Ohio; they moved to Mr. Shepherd's home near Bradshaw. Bill Peters of London has moved to W. R. Reynolds, to the property known as the Gene Gipson place. Johnnie and Willie Moore and Clifton Hamilton have gone to Illinois to work on the farm this year. Mr. and Mrs. George Peters of Blake were visiting at Tyner Saturday and Sunday. Mrs. Mattie Jones and Mrs. Belle Morris of Annville were visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Moore, today. Ed Moore shot and killed the largest hawk the other night that was ever seen in this vicinity. It measured four feet six inches from tip to tip. We are sorry to report the death of Mrs. Alice Moore Carter. She was born and raised in this vicinity, married John Carter and moved to Illinois. She was sick but a few days with acute indigestion. The bereaved family have our heart-felt sympathy.

MADISON COUNTY

Coyle

Coyle, Feb. 10.—Palestine Edwards of this place and Miss Ethel Reed of Estill County were married last Wednesday. Mr. Edwards is the second oldest son of Jack Edwards and Miss Reed is the daughter of Mr. Mrs. Jeff Reed of Estill County. We wish the young couple much joy and

happiness thru life. Mr. and Mrs. James Powell were in Irvine last week visiting their daughter, Mrs. Joel Broughton. Mr. and Mrs. Willie Adams of Hickory Plains spent last Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Powell. Jim Gabbard has moved on Jas. Gentry's place recently vacated by W. G. Todd. Messrs. Ruthford Edwards and Walter Powell visited friends in Estill, Saturday and Sunday.

White's Station

White's Station, Feb. 12.—Mrs. Felix Estridge and daughter Florence spent a few days last week with Mr. and Mrs. Dunn before leaving for their home in Mississippi. Mrs. Lucy McWilliams is very sick at this writing. Alex Todd after a short sickness with pneumonia fever died at his home in Kingston last Sunday night and was laid to rest in the Richmond Cemetery the following Friday by the Masons of the Kingston Lodge. Lee Maupin of Bloomington, Ill., is visiting his mother, Mrs. John Cochran. Miss Mae Baker of Berea is visiting her sister, Mrs. Robt Cochran. Faris Maupin spent a few days in Richmond last week on business. John Cochran is very sick with erysipilis this week.

GARRARD COUNTY

Paint Lick

Paint Lick, Feb. 12.—Miss Effie Foley of Hackley and Caloway Hounshell eloped to Jelico the second of this month. We wish the young couple much joy and success. Miss Lucile Lackey was the guest of Miss Fannie Douden last week. William C. Haley, Jr., of Berea has been visiting his grandmother, Mrs. J. T. Thompson, the past week. Paint Lick school was closed one day on account of having no fuel. Mr. and Mrs. Felix Pennington spent Thursday and Friday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. Roop, at Cartersville. Mr. and Mrs. John Pennington have been visiting at Brinie Ridge. Little Mary Bain Wynn, who was ill for a few days, is able to attend school again. Mr. and Mrs. George Noe entertained several friends to a turkey dinner Sunday. Miss May Day was the week-end guest of Miss Fay Tudor last week. Lee Spillman brought his young bride in home last week.

Wallaceton

Wallaceton, Feb. 11.—Oscar Gabbard of Possum Kingdom visited Richard Soper Sunday. James Weaver died at the home of his uncle, Salome Weaver, February 4 after a short illness of pneumonia. He was about 23 years old. The funeral and burial took place at the Kirby Cemetery near Berea. His sorrowing relatives have the sympathy of the community. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Elliott visited Mrs. Elliott's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bob Boen, at Lowell last Saturday and Sunday. Several of the farmers are losing their sheep in this neighborhood with some unknown disease. Willie Duggar, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Duggar, died at their home February 8th with pneumonia after a week's illness. He was about 20 years old and his parents and relatives have the sympathy of the entire community. Dan Gabbard bought of James Lakes 20 barrels of corn last Saturday for \$5.00 per barrel. Robert Elliott visited R. H. Soper and family Sunday. Jim Ogg, Jr., and family have moved back in with his father, Jim Ogg, and Pal Ballard has moved in the house vacated by Jim Ogg, Jr., in Wallaceton. Green Brockman, who has been very ill with la grippe, is slowly improving. Dan Botkins lost a good horse the other day by distemper. Thad Lakes is visiting in Jackson County this week. We hope everybody is enjoying the story, "Prudence of the Parsonage" as we can hardly wait from one issue to another.

Wallaceton, Feb. 12.—The wheat crop looks very bad in this vicinity. The farmers are having some good weather now, plowing time is on hand. There are a good many farmers talking of raising some tobacco in this vicinity this year. Lots of la grippe and colds in this place. Therman Kidd of Dayton, O., made a flying trip to Wallaceton Saturday. Miss Mattie Kidd has gone to Dayton, O., to visit her brother, Arthur Kidd, for a while. Miss Dory York of Vesta, Minn., who has been visiting D. S. Botkin and family, has returned to Minnesota. Misses Myrtle and Ella Botkin are visiting Miss Sallie Botkin in Berea. J. C. Campbell has been visiting his son-in-law, James Brown, the

past week. R. Soper has bought a farm in Rockcastle County and moved to it. O. H. Gabbard and family have sold their farm and moved near Berea. We wish them all well in their new home.

ESTILL COUNTY

Witt

Witt, Feb. 12.—We are having some very cold weather. The roads are getting in bad condition owing to so much hauling. Miss Maude Winn is attending school at Richmond this winter. The Rev. Mr. Martin has moved into this vicinity. We are glad to have him. Several people attended county court at Irvine Monday. Rev. Barrie failed to fill his regular appointment at Wiseman-town the first Sunday on account of such cold weather. Mrs. Pearl Hawkins has been very sick for the past week. Anne Winkler spent Sunday with home folks.

CLAY COUNTY

Vine

Vine, Feb. 9.—We had a very severe snow storm last Sunday after-

poorly for a few days. Rebecca, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John L. Pennington, has had pneumonia but is about well again. Mrs. Annie Neely is still very poorly. Frank Ponder and Felix Pennington have gone to Hamilton, O., to seek employment; the latter is planning to move to Illinois the first of March. John and Felix Pennington of Garrard County were in this community last week buying hogs, paying 7 1/2 c. per pound. The infant of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brewster died Tuesday and was buried in the McDaniel Cemetery Wednesday.

OWSLEY COUNTY

Island City

Island City, Feb. 12.—The most severe snow storm we have experienced for many years visited us the afternoon of the 4th. Mrs. Jane Huff, the wife of J. W. Huff, deceased, was visiting Lee Blake, who had measles, and ventured out in the storm and succeeded in getting home but from the excitement and exposure died at about 8 o'clock that night. Her body was taken to

Norriah of Lockland has been exposed to measles and has written for her father, The Rev. A. D. Bowman, to come. The candidates have begun making their desires known; probably later on will have their candidacy announced in The Citizen, a well-circulated paper.

Conkling

Conkling, Feb. 10.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Levi Hensley on Saturday, February 3rd, a son. Mrs. J. W. Anderson, who has been in poor health for several weeks, is slowly improving. Bill Allen has measles at the home of his brother, Lewis Allen. E. V. Taylor's family have been exposed to measles. Ed Anderson of Levi is visiting Ballard Hamilton and family for a few days. Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Bishop have moved in J. Wilson's house on the hill near the store. We are glad to have them for neighbors. Miss Susie Wilson is attending the Buck Creek Graded School.

Cow Creek

Cow Creek, Feb. 10.—We are having real cold weather. February 4th

Citizen is a clean, up-to-date paper and we look for it every week as a friend from Berea.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

Rockford

Rockford, Feb. 11.—We are having some of the coldest weather for years. Last Sunday was one of the worst snow storms ever experienced here; it lasted about three hours. It seems that nearly every family in this place has had la grippe. Some are not over it yet. Walter McNeely was married last week to Miss Rosa Griffin; they moved to J. R. Richmond's farm. The little son of Hugh Linville is under medical treatment at this time. C. H. Todd of near Crab Orchard was in this neighborhood looking after some business affairs. W. H. Stephens lost a nice cow last week. Several of the farmers around here are expecting to put out a crop of tobacco this year as the price has gone very high.

Three Links

Three Links, Feb. 12.—The Rev. Mr. Overbay failed to fill his appointment at Pleasant Hill Sunday. Jas. Anglin of Disputanta was visiting relatives on Big Hill Sunday. Mrs. Belle Richardson and brother, Fletcher Sparks, were visiting Allie Phillips, Saturday. Mrs. Richardson, whose home is Locust Branch, is making an extended visit among home folks at Egdon. J. W. H. Jones of Middletown, O., is expected to return to Kentucky any time with his family. Daisy Phillips is very ill. Mack Anderson has sub-contracted the mail route from W. S. Jones. Isaac Bowman of Oklahoma was visiting at Wm. Sparks Saturday. Jas. Hignite and Chas. Flannery of Richmond were in this part buying hogs last week. John L. Phillips and Dan Anglin have gone to Hazard to finish up the coal mining of that part. We wish them a successful journey and a safe return. Mack Anderson bought a mule of Lewis Abram for \$100. Dr. Wm. Jones of Wildie section was in this part last week. Tom Liger of Madison was visiting his sister, Mary Jones Sunday. Jas. Bowman has moved to the Richard Wild property.

JACKSON COUNTY

Green Hall

Green Hall, Feb. 12.—Married February 8th George Childs, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Childs, to Miss Mamie Flannery, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Willie Flannery. We wish them a long, prosperous and useful life mingled with happiness. Mrs. Jesse Holbrook is on the road to recovery from measles. D. B. Peters made a flying trip to Richmond the latter part of last week. Many people are still suffering with la grippe. Buddie Robertson and Herman Brandenburg returned from Kings Mills last week. Buddie has been suffering from an attack of appendicitis. We are always glad to welcome The Citizen. She brings us "newsy news."

Nathanon

Nathanon, Feb. 10.—There has been measles in most every home in this community during the past few weeks, contracted at church from one young man. Born to Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Wilson, on Friday of last week, a girl. It is reported that Mrs. Wilson is very low from measles and pneumonia. Death has claimed an infant of Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Wood, Mrs. Wood is reported very poorly. Wm. Moore, who has been real low with measles and bronchitis is on the road to recovery. B. H. Holcomb was at Richmond the first of the week on business.

IN OUR OWN STATE

(Continued from Page One.)

Movable School of Agriculture will be held in Winchester, Kentucky, February 28, March 1 and 2, 1917. There will be prepared a most excellent program with a variety of subjects that should prove of real interest to all.

The institute will be in session three days which means three days of discussion of live subjects—vital matters of the day by able speakers. This should fill the farmers with new ideas and new enthusiasm and courage for the problems before them in agriculture and live stock production.

Come and advise as many of your neighbors as possible of the dates of this meeting.

Many Lives Lost in Hotel Fire.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Several lives were lost when fire destroyed the Kenwood Hotel, a three-story brick structure, at Twelfth street and Hennepin avenue. More than a dozen injured persons were taken to hospitals, while others were cared for in private homes. Several of the injured will die. The police and fire departments said nearly a score of persons on the top floor of the building were trapped by the flames, which suddenly enveloped the building.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN

noon. Died at his home in String Town, Zack Howard, of appendicitis. His remains were laid to rest in the Liberty Cemetery. Born to Mr. and Mrs. George Allen, a bouncing baby, February 2. Measles are raging in this community, but all victims of the disease are getting along nicely. The infant of Mr. and Mrs. Dud Wood was buried near this place Wednesday evening. Mrs. Wm. Pennington has been very

the R. Morris Cemetery for interment. Mrs. Huff will be missed as she was a useful old lady among us. The baby of D. G. Wood and wife of Ethel died the 6th inst. It was four days old. We are in sympathy with Mr. and Mrs. Wood as it was the only child. The body was interred at the Neely grave yard. The wife of Daniel Bowman of Ethel, a former citizen of Berea, is still confined to her bed. Mrs. Della

a severe blizzard passed over this section followed by zero weather. Hazel Gabbard returned home Thursday after spending over a week with her brother, Elmer, at Buckhorn. Laurence Gabbard, who is attending school at Buckhorn, spent a few days visiting at home. Mrs. Barbara Minter is visiting her mother who is sick at Booneville. There is quite a lot of gripe in this neighborhood at present. Mrs. J. K. Gabbard is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Judge Moore at Booneville. Nora Gabbard visited friends and relatives at Booneville last week. Findley Bolin has sold his Snake Branch farm to John Combs, who will soon take possession. Findley has moved to his Horn Branch farm. The revival held at Grassy Branch last week by the Revs. Mason and Pennington was a great success. Nineteen additions to the church. Brother Pennington is a young minister and is a great power in preaching the word of God. The

GOLD DUST THE FLOUR OF MERIT

It Pleases Others—It Will Please You
Once Tried—Always Used